OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN THE CAPITAL

Tandon-Nehru Conflict Causes No Surprise

CONGRESS SET-UP MUST BE OVERHAULED

NEW DELHI, (By Air Mail).

IT was a week of excitement and celebrations in New Delhi. Prime Minister's resignation from the Working Committee did not come as a surprise. The cauldron had been simmering ever since Mr. Tandon was elected the President of the Congress last winter and even earlier.

BEFORE September 2, 1946 there was no Congress Government at the Centre and the Working Committee consisted of top-ranked Congressmen, who controlled, supervised and directed the Ministers in the then Provinces.

This scene completely changed on August 15, 1947, when the Congress Party became the Government of this country, with top rank Congressmen as the Government. The issue then raised was whether Ministers should be members of the Working Committee. It will also be recalled that Acharya Kripalani resigned the Congress Presidentship, 'inter-alia' because he ineffectively tried to interfere with the Central Government's policy and programme. Looking from this angle, the Prime Minister's resignation from the Working Committee is a step in the right direction.

British Model

One view here has been and is that the Congress setup should be overhauled and brought into line with the changed conditions. The model provided by the British Labour Party can well be adopted. The British Labour Party has a leader, who, when the Party is in Office, becomes the Prime Minister. The Party selects a Chairman to preside over its annual Conferences. He disappears, with annual Conference.

Independence Day

The Independence Celebration was on the usual scale; a broadcast by the President, a flag hoisting by the President, followed by a speech to the Nation and a Reception at the Rashtrapati Bhawan. Thanks to the Military Secretary, Colonel Chatterji's untiring efforts, the standard of dress worn by the invitees was decidedly better this year. And yet, notwithstanding the clear instructions in regard to dress, some invitees came in shorts and at least two of them had sleeping pajamas on. Another noticeable feature was the number of gate-crashers. One invitee, I spotted, had her sister, a sister's daughter and two of her grand-daughters. Another person had his whole family with him. **A third visitor had a garland for the Prime Minister.**

The Congress Members of Parliament, being rulers of India were above all rules of etiquette and had their usual standard of dress, unironed, and often unwashed. People of India have not yet learned to honour their own elected President. They would not have dared to appear in anything but prescribed dress at the garden parties of the British Viceroy. Gate-crashing, of course, was impossible.

The Prime Minister has always believed in the Confucian strategy. Asked about the three things necessary to a ruler, Confucius answered that there should be a sufficiency of food, a sufficiency of military power and a sufficiency of faith in the people for their ruler. Asked what should be omitted if only two of these were possible, he answered: "Omit the military power." Asked further what should be omitted if only one of these were possible, he answered: "Let them lose food, and keep their faith in their ruler." The Prime Minister's whole approach is built on the faith of the people of India.

Antaeus lost his strength when he left the earth. The Prime Minister will lose his power whenever he removes himself from Indian people and Indian earth. Tandon may have his Working Committee with him. The Prime Minister has the whole country. His speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort was a mass appeal. Army is brave, he said, and will protect the country from any danger, but real protection lies in the people of India.

Another, equally true reference of his was to Delhi. In some ways, said the Prime Minister, the history of Delhi was the history of India. The Mussalmans had established their foothold in Sind in 712, but the fall of Delhi in 1192 ushered in Muslim rule over India. The Mughal rule of India, likewise commenced with the fall of Delhi in 1526. The British Empire in India was proclaimed after the fall of Delhi in 1857

New Dispensation

The lawns inside the Parliament House have been re-turfed this year. There were beautiful "China orange" treee, fully developed on the corners of these Lawns. They were always full of small numberless oranges, which looked superb. With Shri Munshi's Van Mahautsava, they were cut down this year. Shri Munshi, urges people to plant more trees. His colleague, Shri Gadgil had these China orange trees cut down. Shri Gadgil believes in innovations. The stupid British had an equally stupid practice of having annual repairs and whitewashing to Government Estate done after the rains. Mr. Gadgil's Ministry had it done in the beginning of summer last year. One result, of course, was that the houses, after the rains, looked dirty and wanted a second white washing.

Some pavements and roads inside the bungalows are treated with gravel in Delhi. As rains wash away the gravel, the stupid British used to have it spread after the rains, in October. This year, the process is reversed. The gravel was spread during summer and, in some parts of New Delhi, it is being spread during the rains.

An explanation is possible. The Congressmen are the benefactors of Janta. Under the new dispensation, two whitewashings and two treatments of roads with gravel are given, instead of one. The practice benefits the contractors, who in their turn, benefit the poor workers. The only orphan which stands to lose is the tax-payer. As Mr. Gadgil has often declared that money was servant of man, the tax-payer and his money should be matters of no consequence. Moreover, money was made round to go round.

A third instance. A great Chief Commissioner of Delhi had a large barren area lying between Old and New Delhi converted into grass lawns at some public expense. Two years ago, earth was required to level up ground for the Gandhi Memorial Park. Instead of bringing earth from elsewhere, a part of this park was dug out. It was lucky that bricks were not required for the new park. If they were, the Public Works Department might have pulled down the Irwin Hospital, standing near by. I may add that thousands of children and others, living in the highly congested adjacent areas of Old Delhi used to play or lie about on the lawns and take fresh air to their lungs. The whole place is now a series of dug-outs, in which rain water stagnates, breeding mosquitos. The tragedy is that not a ripple is caused on the floor of Parliament, where hours are often wasted in discussing trivialities.

Your columnist lives next door to the Municipal Committee to New Delhi. Early this week, he rubbed his eye, when he saw a regiment of scavengers cleaning the place. Whole summer's accumulated filth was swept clean and carted away in a couple of hours. Enquiries showed that the Prime Minister was coming to address a meeting in the Town Hall. Tax-payer spends over sixty lakhs a year on New Delhi.

Racket In Gun Licences

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 17: The Government of Punjab, it is understood, have decided to liberalise their policy regarding the issue of licences for shot guns throughout the province and that certain additional facilities have been granted to expedite the issue of these licences and saving the applicants from the expenses and inconveniences of visiting headquarters.

Taking advantage of the present-day situation, a gang is reported to have issued 2,000 false gun licences in Sind and Baluchistan during the past one month alone.

People, being nervous on account of threatened Indo-Pakistan conflict, have bought these forged licences by paying fabulous sums on account of their anxiety to acquire arms for self protection. Sukkur (Sind) Police have seized some of the forged licences and are now hunting for the members of the gang

BRITISH WOMEN TO VISIT RUSSIA

Mrs. SYDNEY SILVERMAN, wife of the Socialist M. P. for Nelson and Colne, is one of the delegation of 20 women who are flying to Russia for a three weeks' visit. The visit has been arranged by the "International Women's Day's Committee." The women seen at London airport when they left for RUSSIA.

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IS it possible that a country so seemingly materialistic as the U.S.A., so in love with mechanisation, so devoted to worldly goods, can take upon itself the spiritual leadership of the Free World?. This is the question of the Common Man to

ALL HAWKERS OF FREEDOM

"THE OBSCUREST epoch", said Stevenson, "is today" and the obscurest country, by the same token, is very probably one's own. Two books have just appeared to cast their gleams into the particular obscurity that is the USA, one by a sensitive and experienced European diplomat, the other by the editors of "Fortune." In many respects they are unlike, writes August Heckscher in "Saturday Review."

Dr. Stefan Osusky, former Czech ambassador to Britain and France, labours under the burden of the European's disenchantment, conscious in every subtle phrase of the intellectual skepticism which any defense of America must overcome. The journalists who toil in anonymity behind the scenes of "Fortune" suffer from no such disadvantage; indeed, there is an apology in the introduction for what some may take to be too blatant a patriotism. Yet underneath the difference in tone and approach there are similarities of a revealing kind. Both books ask how it is possible that a country so seemingly materialistic as the USA, so in love with mechanization, so devoted to worldly goods, can take upon itself the spiritual leadership of the free **world.**

Technocracies

An answer to that question has been given, of course, by a considerable number of European intellectuals. The novelist Francois Mauriac speaks for them all when he asserts that the United States **cannot legitimately claim such leadership; it is a country mortgaged to the same values as its enemy.**

"It is not what separates the Soviet Union and the United States that should frighten us", writes Mauriac, "but on the contrary that which they have in common. Their ideological oppositions are perhaps less to be feared by us than their agreement regarding the scale of human values. These two technocracies which think of themselves as adversaries are dragging humanity in the same direction of 'dehumanization"

Of such thinking is the whole dangerous movement of "neutralism" built. And Americans, who may be a little confused as to just what their country does represent, can be united on the conviction that it represents something very different from the Soviets.

The neutralists at least escape the vulgar errors of a narrowly Marxist interpretation while the United States writhes in unregenerate capitalism, a living insult to the inevitable forces of history, does not mislead these intellectuals.

The majority of them would probably agree with Dr. Osusky in remarks upon the upheaval of 1917. "Like a thief in the night," he says, "Stalin stole the Russian Revolution, made it his, and used it as an instrument of Georgian vengeance". What the neutralists do is to go beneath the contemporary ideologies.

They think of themselves as being aloof and invulnerable, not because they are Socialists but because they are civilized. They see in America and Russia, not the results of different economic developments but the results of similar preoccupation with the techniques of domination and control.

Question Remains

Dr Osusky in his book has a good deal to say about Soviet Russia and its struggle with the United States. He has himself participated three times in national movements to overthrow oppressive regimes—against the Austro-Hungarian Empire, against the Nazis, and now against the Communists of Klement Gottwald. He has no illusions about the latest adversary. Yet seen in perspective the Salv-Russian, he says, has "great potentialities for good." The suspicion of strangers, the hatred of Europeans, the lack of any understanding of law, the repeated submissions to tyrants—all this has coarsened and distorted the Slav soul; but it has not been rationalized even under Communism into the demonic nihilism of a Nietzche. The worst remains unrepresentative and leaves significant portions of the Russian story untold.

In the end the question remains "whether these two halves now arrayed as military camps can live side by side for any appreciable length of time without ruining themselves and without shattering their nerves by the terrific strain of perpetual agitation."

Meanwhile what can the United States offer to free men to struggle? The editors of Fortune, with the brooding mind of Russell Davenport very much in evidence, take their stand upon the basic tenets of American political philosophy The eighteenth-century concepts of freedom and equality, they argue, are as applicable today as when they were made the foundation-stone of the Declaration of Independence; and they are as valid across the globe as on this continent. The task is to make them operative within the modern context. The inalienable right of a man to realize his potentialities, to fulfill himself, to enter upon his destiny is "the Proposition" upon which all else rests. To the extent that this is rendered meaningful in economic relationships the fabric of capitalism is shot through with the gold threads of spirituality and humanism.

Bourgeoisie Spirit

What has actually happened to American capitalism becomes, therefore, of crucial importance. It is not necessary to maintain that the economic system conforms to everything Jefferson would have desired in a commonwealth; all that needs to be shown is the leaven of the ideal at work.

The authors of both books undertake a convincing demonstration. Dr. Osusky writes about "The People's Capitalism"; the Fortune editors about "The Transformation of American Capitalism." The development of capitalism in Europe, Dr. Osusky contends was greatly influenced by the feudal order out of which it emerged. The triumph of the new system was won at the price of important concessions to the old. A certain rigidity, a continuance of caste, an emotional aloofness from the masses was carried over to temper the spirit of the bourgeoisie. Big business keeps the form of cartels; and smaller firms, as in France today, have remained in the exclusive ownership of small families with an almost pathological aversion to borrowing stock on the open market.

In contrast to this American capitalism is ventilated, popular, diversified, and free. It is destined to become more so as it is brought within the circle of the ideals and values that have animated American government from the start.

The evidence presented by Fortune is indicative of future trends. Big modern enterprise is being run by hired management, and the manager is becoming increasingly a professional. His concern is "doing a good job" in the sense of making money steadily year in and year out through an institution that serves and satisfies a number of groups and interests. His responsibility is not merely to the owners nor to the stockholders, employees, or consumers but ultimately to society itself. Within the individual company labour is becoming an integral factor, with social benefits such as pensions, medical insurance, savings plans, and maternity leave giving the worker something close to a proprietary interest in his job. The great unions work within the system rather than against it; while forecasting techniques and stabilization policies tend further to insure the institutional aspects of modern business.

New Trends

These developments decrease the mobility of labour. It becomes more difficult for the individual to move from firm to firm and also perhaps to move up the ladder into areas where professional standards and training begin to prevail. These are dangers that need to be watched and which can in considerable measure be mitigated by foresighted policies.

But the chief results of the capitalist transformation is undoubtedly to free the individual from oppressive routines, to give him scope to exercise his talents and a sense of participation in creative tasks. To this extent the changing character of American business does answer the taunt of the neutralisits in regard to "dehumanization" and the debasement of values.

There is, however, a disturbing paradox in the situation. The quasi-public nature of American capitalism depends upon the mass market; high wages and immense output are what give the people a direct feeling of involvement in the system, making it in the broadest sense popular and democratic. Yet the mass market is precisely what seems ominous to the European intellectuals. They are shocked by the abundance of things in which the American seems to place his faith—by the cars and television sets and milk shakes and juke boxes. Coca-Cola has become the symbol of a general vulgarization of taste and feeling; where the sign of the fatal bottle appears the intellectual shivers under the threat of a new oppression. "It is a question," cried Le Monde of Paris, "of the whole French moral landscape!"

Even those who might admit that American business is solving the human problem in terms of its employees insist that it is committing fresh sins in terms of the consumer.

It is difficult to defend the particular objectives to which the consumers attach importance—though under the discipline of the machine an esthetic purity and perfection of form is in many cases being achieved. More to the point is an understanding of the precise way in which the Americans look upon material things. Do they distort or confine the spirit? Do they become a substitute for deeper apprehensions of value in life? Undoubtedly they very often do.

"ONE VOICE OF AMERICA REACHING RUSSIA"

Bishop in 'The St. Louis Star- Times'.

U. S. Sells Goods By Advertising: Reds Use Propaganda To Twist Souls

But the answer that emerges in various forms from these two books is that the American is saved from the grosser forms of materialism and mechanization by a certain basic detachment, by an inner freedom that rejects the world even when it appears most submissive to its trinkets and baubles.

The Puritan ethic demanded of the saint that he wear his wealth as a light cloak which he could cast off at any moment; and something of this has remained despite the multitude of things that attract a backsliding generation.

The European, with his deep roots and his immemorial associations, justifies property in terms of its relation to personality. His belongings make visible and secure what would otherwise be fleeting impulses and unsatisfied desires. Possessing an object he comprehends and enfolds it; he makes it speak for some part of his permanent being.

But the American doesn't have "possessions" in this sense—he only has things; and these are without any profound significance in his life.

If the pink bathtubs and the Coca-Cola bottles were really extensions of the inner man that would be something to worry about! But the American, while he dwells in his tent of abominations, gets a whiff of the serene airs of a removed and Platonic virtue.

Open Door Policy

A parallel may be seen in the American's attitude toward clubs, committees, associations, and all the numberless forms of voluntary group life into which he pours so large a portion of his time and energies. The editors of Fortune have a chapter on The Busy, Busy Citizen; they draw from the disposition to form committees and join organizations some interesting suggestions for the return of social services to private initiative. But surely the most remarkable fact about the American as joiner is that in the midst of so many commitments he remains so utterly detached. He gives part of himself but he keeps the door open for a hasty retreat; and his loyalties are so crisscrossed and divided that he is in little danger of surrender. He may seem to lose his sense of direction and his peace of mind but in the midst of these distractions he very rarely loses himself.

I have mentioned Puritanism as a source of this detachment; Dr. Osusky stresses the life of the frontier and the challenge of brute things. The American was always moving on. He cared less to possess what he came upon than to bypass it or even to destroy it; and at most he tamed it in a bemused and impersonal way.

Ends And Means

The price of this attitude, needless to say, has been the waste that so understandably shocks Europeans; its trail is seen in the eroded fields and exploited forests that came near jettisoning the continent's magnificent natural heritage. But all that is at least better than the wastage and the destruction of man.

To attain his ends the American relies upon personal interest and allows free scope to the unguided energy and common sense of individuals. The Russian somehow concentrates the power of society in one man. The method of the former is freedom; of the latter, servitude."

The souls of both peoples have been tried in the epochs since Tocqueville wrote. When the wilderness was tamed the Americans created a new universe of things to frustrate and tempt him; the Russian when the outer world was not pressing in upon him created new enemies in his midst and applied to them the sword and the torture chamber. One has created commercial advertising to sell goods. The other has created propaganda to twist souls. Both may have sinned. It is for the neutralist to answer which sin is the more grievous for mankind.

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STALIN RAISES CRY OF 'ENCIRCLEMENT'

Soviet Dictator Formulates New Definitions

HOLDS RUSSO-JAP COMBINE WILL BE "INVINCIBLE"

FROM the day he seized power, Joseph Stalin has preached the doctrine that Soviet Russia, giving impetus to and receiving help from Communists the world over, must foster internal revolutions in other countries—and especially the United States—as a preliminary to conquering those countries in the Red cause.

In this article, second of a series telling "Stalin's plot for world conquest" in his own words, as culled from the Soviet dictator's speeches, writings and interviews by I. N. S. reporter Malcolm Johnson, Stalin lays down the aggressive policies Communists everywhere are ordered to follow.

The reader is reminded that what Stalin says frequently is phrased in the favourite propagandistic terms which make non-Communist countries 'imperialistic' and define nations which protect themselves against Communism as "interventionist," etc.

BY JOSEPH STALIN

(Edited And Prepared By Malcolm Johnson)

CAPITALIST encirclement is no empty phrase. It is a very real and unpleasant feature.

Capitalist encirclement means that there is one country, the Soviet Union, which has established the Socialist order in its own territories, and besides this there are many countries, bourgeois (middle class) countries, which continue to carry on a capitalist mode of life and surround the Soviet Union, waiting for an opportunity to attack it, to break it, or at any rate to undermine its power and weaken it.

Our comrades forget this fundamental fact. But it is precisely this fact which determines the basis of relations between the capitalist encircling countries and the Soviet Union.

The victory of Socialism in one country is not a self-sufficient task. The revolution which has been victorious in one country must regard itself not as a self-sufficient entity, but as an aid, a means for hastening the victory of the proletariat in all countries.

For the victory of the revolution in one country, in the present case, Russia, is not only the product of the uneven development and progressive decay of imperialism; it is at the same time the beginning of and the groundwork for world revolutioin.

The draft programme of the Communist international bases itself on the uneven development of world capitalism and deduces therefrom the possibility of the victory of Socialism in separate countries, thence leading to the prospect of the creating of two parallel centers of gravity—a world center of capitalism and a world center of Socialism struggling between themselves for the conquest of the world.

In the place of the slogan of United States of Europe the draft (that of the Communist International) puts forward the slogan of a Federation of Soviet Republics of advanced countries and colonies which have broken away or are breaking away from the imperialist economic system, and which in its struggle for world Socialism confronts the world capitalist system.

Foreign Policy

The tasks of the party in Foreign Policy are:

1. To utilize each and every contradiction and conflict among the surrounding Capitalist groups and governments for the purpose of disintegrating imperialism.
2. To spare no pains or means to render assistance to the proletarian revolutions in the west.
3. To take all necessary measures to strengthen the national liberation in the east.
4. To strengthen the Red Army.

The task of the (world) Communist Parties: To support Soviet power and foil the interventionst machinations of the imperialists against the Soviet Union, since the Soviet Union is the ministry of the revolutionary movement in all countries and since the maintenance and strengthening of the U.S.S.R. means the speediest victory of the working class over the bourgeoisie (middle class).

New Definitions

A revolutionary is he who without arguments, unconditionally, openly and honestly ... is ready to defend and strengthen the U.S.S.R., the first proletarian, revolutionary state in the world.

An internationalist is he who, unreservedly, without hesitation, without conditions, is ready to defend the U.S.S.R., because the U.S.S.R., is the base of the revolutionary movement, and to defend, to advance this revolutionary movement is impossible without defending the U.S.S.R.

Where will the revolutionary begin? Where, in what country, can the front of Capitalism be pierced first?.... It will be broken where the chain of imperialism is weakest.

It is not impossible that it may be in India, for example. Why? Because there we find a young and militant revolutionary proletariat which has an ally in the shape of the national liberation movement ... in 1923, writing on the revolutionary movement in the East, Stalin predicted that a union of the Soviets with Japan would be "invincible" and a "decisive step in the matter of the liberation of the people of the East."

(Stalin also stated that "revolutionizing the East must give the decisive blow to the sharpening revolutionary crisis in the West", since then, of course, China has become Communist, and presumably this still is a keystone of Soviet strategy in view of the present crisis in the Far East and the threat to Europe).

The epoch of world revolution represents a new stage in the revolution. It covers a whole strategic period which may occupy years, or perhaps decades. In the course of this period there will occur, nay, must occur, ebbs and flows in the revolutionary tide.

Zig-zag

These oscillations merely show that the revolution does not usually develop along a straight, continuously ascending line.... but it develops in zig-zags, in advances and retreats, in the ebb and flow of tides, which in the course of development harden the forces of revolution and prepare for the final victory....

(To be continued)

UNPERTURBED

A North Korean Woman's Army Corps sergeant sharpens pencils for U.N. delegates at the cease-fire talks in Kaesong.

THAT WAS A "THUNDER JET"

General Eisenhower seen as he gazes skywards—watching the progress of a "Thunder Jet"—when he attended the three-day International Aviation Show held at the airport of Ypedburg, near The Hague.

NEHRU THROUGH ASTROLOGER'S EYES

The man for whom I have far more sympathy is he who, with some genuine initiative, wants to be his own boss here and—well, make a fortune, if that term is not considered positively indecent nowadays, writes Edward Lyndoe in 'Prediction' writing about Pt. Nehru

Can he be offered any real hope?

I think he can, and I am very much of the opinion that he should resist all discouragements in current propaganda, current fears, and current cynicism. There is evidence in charts covering the next 20 years to warrant Nehru's going ahead. But—and note this carefully!- he should make his efforts in the new industries. The small shop-keeper looks to me like being lambasted for long enough to come. So does the fellow struggling with the more conservative needs of the populace. A totally different trend affects inventions and gadgets generally—in short the up-to-date progressive kind of thing.

Government interference with the more settled trades and professions will grow, if anything, and I see no hope this decade of a reduction of this overloading of bureaucratic controls. Before that comes about we have to have an upheaval politically and the datum-line seems to me lodged in the year 1957.

LAST LOOK ROUND

Herculean Task

HERCULES was set the task of cleansing the stables of Augeas. In those days there were no vacuum cleaners. The only alternative for the hero of mythology was to turn a river through the stables and get rid of the filth.

The hydraulic method worked all right in the case of Hercules' task. But in spite of the Punjab having FIVE RIVERS, whether Sir Chandulal Trivedi, the Governor of the Punjab, will be able to weed out corruption in the administration has to be seen. However he seems to have taken up the work in right earnest, according to reports in the Punjab papers.

The warring parties in the Punjab could not agree on the composition of the Cabinet. The charges and counter-charges, the 'no confidence' motions and the refusal of the political leaders to abide by the directions of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress, forced the President of the Indian Republic to suspend the constitution in the State and to take over all the powers, which have been delegated to the Governor as the agent of the President in that state.

Speaking last week in Parliament on the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, Mr. Devi Dutt Pant from U.P. said that when a child fractured its leg, it (the leg) would have to be put in plaster. When the leg healed the plaster could be removed. Likewise democracy could be restored to the Punjab when the people were ready for it. Democracy meant hearing everybody and enforcing the collective wisdom but conditions arose in the Punjab in which "the people working democracy there probably started collecting their follies instead of their wisdom!"

Trivedi's Bag

NOW come good tidings. Governor Trivedi is said to have completed the cleaning up of the Civil Supplies Department of the Punjab during the months of May and June. His bag: Thirty-one officials were removed from Government service in the various districts. These included 14 Foodgrains Supervisors and sub-inspectors, seven Civil Supplies inspectors and sub-inspectors, five Inquiry and Assistant Inquiry Officers and one Assistant Rationing Officer. Enquiries are in progress against several other officials, it is reported.

Next to the Civil Supplies Department of the State, Governor Trivedi is tackling at present the P.W.D., Rehabilitation and Excise Taxation Departments. God-speed Trivedi!

The Bihar Government also it is learnt has resolved to rid the administration of corrupt and inefficient staff. They are, it is said, to be compulsorily retired if a verdict is given by a committee of senior officials to whom the appointing authority will refer their cases. In the case of the Class I and II officials the concurrence of the Public Services Commission and the approval of the Cabinet will be necessary before action is taken.

'Don't Listen Even To God'

MR. FLETCHER, the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, addressing the local officials at Moga said:

"Whether it is responsible government or it is Governor's rule you should not lag behind in discharging your duties. You should think yourselves to be public servants and not servants of your own ambitions or of some individuals. Don't listen to any recommendation even if it may come from God and don't ask anybody to recommend your case to higher authorities."

The Commissioner explained his attitude towards nepotism and said: "If you send me any undue recommendation, I will take its adverse view and it may be possible that you may lose something instead of gaining".

Mr. Fletcher said that the Government had decided to do away with blackmarketing, nepotism, bribery, corruption and communalism, and it was the moral duty of every official to do his best in putting down such social evils.

Keep Off These

AN addition to the Assam Government Servants' Conduct Rules directs that no Government servant shall indulge in 'vicious habits' regarding DRINKING, GAMBLING, AND SEX, WHICH REDUCE HIS EFFICIENCY AND UTILITY AS A PUBLIC SERVANT or undermine the prestige of the Government or him in public esteem.

The fact that these three evils had had to be added to the list of "Don'ts" for the Assam Government Servants' Conduct Rules shows that these 'vicious habits' must be rampant there.

From Hazaribagh in Bihar comes the report of the committal to sessions of Dwarakinath Tiwary and Hari Pado Sao, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Thana Congress Committee, Chitarpore, in the Police Station of Ramgarh, with ten others for alleged kidnapping. The Hazaribagh magistrate held that there was a 'prima facie' case against the accused under Sections, 363, 366, 366 A, 372 of the I.P.C and 120 B of I.P.C. in committing them to sessions for trial.

The prosecution case is that a minor girl ran away from the house of one Seth Gokulchand of Chitarpore and went to the bus stand where a bus ready to go to Hazaribagh was waiting. She cried for help and the people in the bus and others assembled and learnt that she was kidnapped and abducted by Dwarkianath Tiwary, Gokulchand and others from Calcutta and was kept confined in the house of Gokulchand and was to be sold to an old man of another religion. In the meanwhile Gokulchand and his wife, both of whom are among the accused, arrived in hot haste and wanted to drag the minor girl to their house from the bus. But the people rescued the girl and sent her to the Ramgarh police station where she made a statement. Later two more girls were recovered from the house of Gokulchand. The case now goes to the sessions for trial.

How Rich!

HOW rich can a police head constable be? Just have a guess.

In Jubbulpore when the police searched the house of a police head constable, it is reported they found gold ornaments worth Rs. 50,000 and 24 gold sovereigns in his possession. It seems that the domestic servant of the head constable was trying to dispose of a sovereign in the local bullion market. It probably roused curiosity and then suspicion. The domestic servant disclosed the source of his precious possession. The head constable's house was searched. The search seems to have brought a rich harvest.

"Honest Life"

IN this connection it would not be out of place to refer to the "Shuddha Vyavahar Andolan" (or the Honest Life Movement) which has been organised under the auspices of the Sarva Seva Samiti at Wardha. This followed an article on the subject by Shri. K. G. Mashruwala on the subject in the "Harijan" at the end of March this year.

The pledge of the Honest Life Movement lays down

that the signer shall not purchase articles in short supply more than he needs;

that he shall not purchase controlled articles in the black-market;

that he shall not evade laws and purchase articles secretly for leading a life of comfort and luxury or for holding social functions;

that he shall not be a party to a bribe.

It is gratifying to note that amongst the signatures being secured to the pledge are those of some Government and other employees, besides teachers, doctors, merchants and students.

Nehru-Tandon Tussle

THE Prime Minister Pandit Nehru has resigned from the Congress Cabinet. There does not seem any possibility of his withdrawing his resignation this time. An A.I.C.C. meeting has been convened at Nagpur on September 8 to consider the issue. In the meanwhile the Nehru-Tandon tussle goes on.

During the week another example of this was in evidence. On the 12th instant the Congress Working Committee reiterated its adherence to the principle of the formation of linguistic provinces, particularly in South India, as "there is general agreement on this subject among those concerned parties in South India." On the same date a newsagency message from Calcutta said that Prime Minister Nehru had expressed the opinion that "at the present moment of crisis, it is quite impossible to think of any readjustment of provincial boundaries and transfer of territories from one unit to another". This is what the Parliamentary Private Secretary of the Prime Minister wrote on the latter's instructions to the Akhil Bharat Bangabhasha Prasar Samity of Calcutta, which requested the Prime Minister to consider the resolution adopted by the Samity urging readjustment of West Bengal boundaries on a linguistic basis.

In the meanwhile Mr K. R. Karanth from Mangalore, who is a former minister of the Madras Government and at present an M.L.A. of the Madras Assembly, has resigned from the Congress. He says that the Congress has failed to fulfil its pledge to redistribute existing states on a linguistic basis; the Kannada-speaking areas have been neglected by both the Bombay and the Madras Governments under whose jurisdiction they come. Mr. Karanth proposes to join the newly formed Karnatak Unification Party, through which he says he will work for the formation of the Karnatak Province.

PEPSU Trouble

COL. RANBIR SINGH, Chief Minister of the Patialia and East Punjab States' Union, also offered to resign while addressing a convention of 500 Congressmen of his group on Monday last. He complained "some office-bearers of the Congress High Command were encouraging isolationist tendencies in the PEPSU Congress". Col. Ranbir Singh said that he had lost his faith in the official PEPSU Congress which had been working with a narrow outlook. He said he would resign, if his co-workers deemed it proper, to bring about unity in the Congress.

Are PEPSU politics also going the way of Punjab politics, which have brought about the Governor's Raj in the State? One can never be sure!

In the meanwhile the Manipur State Congress has threatened to withdraw its affiliation to the All-India Congress Committee, if its demand for responsible Government in the State, with a legislature and council of ministers, is not met soon.

The Manipur State Congress last month organised a "Responsible Government Day". All parties, except the Socialists, formed a united front to press their demands, it was reported.

"Building An Edifice For Peace?"

'The Pretoria Journal'

Shape Of Things To Come

WITH regard to trends of events to come in the State of Bombay, it is thickly rumoured that the present Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, is likely to retire from active politics and will not at least seek Chief Ministership again. And there is further talk about Mr. S. K. Patil seeking election to the Bombay Legislature and trying to head the Congress Legislative Party in the State with an eye on the Chief Ministership PROVIDED Mr. Morarji Desai goes to the Central Cabinet in the place of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. There is also speculation in a section of the Press that Mr. B.S. Hirey, M.P. at present, who is the president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee may enter the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Hirey may then carry the votes of the Maharashtra legislators and of some of the Karnatak legislators too. He may be in a position to swamp the Chief Ministership easily.

If Hirey becomes the Chief Minister of Bombay, then he being a protagonist of a separate Maharashtra Province, the whole issue of the linguistic Provinces is likely to crop up again with full force. However, for the present all those who are for linguistic provinces will have to be satisfied with the assurance in the Congress Election Manifesto on the subject.

New Pledge

Acharya Kripalani is insisting that those members of Parliament who have left the Congress need not resign their membership of the Parliament or of legislatures, though elected on its ticket. He says that the seceding members have neither "constitutional nor moral obligation" to resign their seats in the legislature. The Uttar Pradesh Congress recently passed a resolution calling upon the seceders to resign their seats in the legislatures. It was reported that the Congress President, Purshottamdas Tandon, was present at the meeting which passed the resolution. In the absence of a provision for recall of a member by his constituency, Kripalani holds that a member need not resign unless his constituency makes it clear that he did not represent their opinion.

Now the members of the present Indian Parliament were elected by the legislatures in the various states. It has to be seen whether these legislatures will ask the seceding members to resign.

In the meanwhile it is interesting to note that the General Secretary of the Congress, Mr. Kala Venkatarao, has sent to the Provincial Congress Committees the form a pledge to be signed by the candidates for the forthcoming elections, in which the candidate "undertakes to resign his seat whenever he is called upon to do so by the Central Parliamentary Board"!

Eve's Strides

INDIAN eve seems to be making big strides as evidenced from news items coming from corners of India as far distant as Nepal and Trivandrum. Travancore has built up a reputation for the advancement of education in the state. It is said that even ordinary constables in the state are mostly matriculates, if not with higher qualifications. Now the state has given sanction for starting two women's colleges, one at Changanchery and the other at Quilon.

From Katmandu comes the news that Nepal is to form women police units. The local women's organisation—the Mahila Sangh—had moved in the matter. It is understood that Smt. Nanichori and Kumari Sharada Devi, both of the Mahila Sangha, have been entrusted with the rank of inspector and sub-inspector, respectively, and 24 women have already been enlisted as the nucleus of the force.

In the field of journalism it is reported from Calcutta that there are 13 (not an auspicious number) girl students among the 70 selected for admission to the course on journalism in the Calcutta University this year. There is a story that a newspaper editor gave a party to the leading members of a ladies club of the place. When the toast was raised to the great organisation which was always FIRST WITH THE NEWS, NEXT TO THE PRESS, it left the invitees guessing whether it was a compliment or otherwise!

A message during the week from Stockholm said that tests made there showed the women were ready to take more risks than men.

Two women out of five examined thought life without danger was dull, but only one man in five showed pleasure in taking risks.

That must be the motive behind the action of the Nepalese Mahila Sangh and the 13 girls selected to the journalistic course of the Calcutta University!

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

How To Branch Into Specialisation

FROM PICTORIALS INTO PLATING—4

MOST collectors perforce have to forego having any truck with specialising in the "Penny Black" because of the great expense involved, but there fortunately happens to be quite a handy substitute in the "Penny Red" of 1841, a stamp that has very many interesting points of contact with its more renowned cousin.

As we saw last week, the Penny Black was printed from eleven plates, in all, each of these plates being differentiated from the others by certain very definite characteristics. It had been decided to introduce the "Reds" early in 1841, and what is known as Plate XI of the "Black" was originally not intended for that colour at all. It had already been employed for turning out the stamps in the new red colour, of which the official issue date was February 10th, 1841.

But at the end of January it became apparent that the "Blacks" were being used up rather fast and were in danger of being exhausted before the issue date of the "Reds". So a provisional printing of the "Blacks" was made from Plate XI, which had already been employed for the "Reds". The fact that only 700 sheets were printed explains the extreme scarcity of "Blacks" printed from this particular plate, since not more than 700 stamps of each lettering are in existence. It may be mentioned that Plates V, VIII, IX and X were also used (along with XI) for this provisional printing, a total of some 10,000 sheets in all having been produced.

When the "Reds" were finally introduced on February 10th 1841, the "Penny Black" Plates I, II, V, VIII, IX, X and XI were used in the changed colour, so these early Reds are known as "Black Plate" printings. This stamp was in general use until the introduction of the penny stamp of 1858 with four letters in the corners, and during its long life used more than a hundred plates

Four Alphabets

The Penny Red is interesting to the specialist because of the various "alphabets" or types of lettering used in the corners. There are four in all, and though some of the letterings from one alphabet tend to be confused with the same letter from another, on the average they are fairly well differentiated. In any case most of the spadework has already been done, and there are several good guides available that give a clear-cut analysis of the differences between the various alphabets used. Alphabets I, II and III were punched individually on all 240 stamps of the sheet, and the fallibility of human workmanship caused—let us suppose—"AB" from alphabet I to be in a different position from "AB" from Alphabet II and III, which with the difference in size, makes identification possible.

The stamps of Alphabet IV have been ENGRAVED by hand, instead of being punched in the corners, and these are distinguishable because they are quite inconsistent in shape, size and position. As with the "Penny Black", the "Red" has innumerable re-entries, fresh entries and other retouches during printing, and these offer a wealth of material for research for anyone who feels like making these stamps a lifetime occupation.

The 1841 "Reds" are also notable for having been used by Archer and others for experimenting with their new methods of separating stamps. The various roulettes and perforations of this pioneer are in great demand with specialists in the stamps of Great Britain, and command high prices whenever they are put up to auction. Postmarks, watermark variations, and paper trials give some idea of what a man has to accumulate in order to achieve completion. It can be said without any exaggeration that a COMPLETE collection of Great Britain, restricted only to the line engraved issues would come to over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAMPS, EACH DIFFERENT IN SOME IMPORTANT DETAIL, FROM THE OTHER!

Limitless Field

Dies, plates, flaws, retouches of one sort or another, perforation trials, paper trials, a multitude of totally dissimilar postmarks—each and every one of these are of great interest and eminently collectable to the philatelist. The cost of these treasures, of course, had best be left to the imagination! And it might be said that while the Penny Black has been plated, the plates of the "Reds" are a virgin field, and have barely been touched by the student.

In all the previous issues which we have been discussing, the question of plating required the use of identifiable blocks or of a portion of the sheet margin, for this alone carried the Plate number. On the humble penny red with the letters in four corners, on the other hand, the plate number had been engraved in the panels of each individual stamp. So "PLATING"—in the sense of reconstructing the plate from scattered pieces—is not at all necessary. Even a single specimen can be identified easily enough by an examination of the side panels.

Over one hundred and fifty plates were employed in the printing of this stamp. Plates from No 69 to No. 228 were made, but not all these were used for printing. Nos. 69 and 70 were rejected owing to the surface being defective, as were 75, 126 and 128. The last three plates, (226, 227 and 228) although ready, were never put to use. The fabulous Plate 77—which is the one collectors always THINK they have when actually they have 177!—was also damaged, but a few sheets were run off from it and were released to the public. Only a very few stamps from this plate are in existence, and the stamp ranks as a major rarity, being catalogued at £300.

Readily Available

Reconstructing a particular plate of the "Four Letter" red is fairly easy. The stamps, for one thing are available by the pound or by the thousand, and most collectors who feel like going in for plating can easily stock twenty or thirty thousand of the "reds" and get busy. The only difficulty with this stamp is that one is liable to go blind if one seriously sets about going through some thousand or so. Take a look at the colour. It is a dull, almost dirty, red, and often printed in the palest and most insipid of colours. The ravages of time and the action of sunlight have combined in rendering many of the copies abominably faded.

Besides, the plate numbers, although a fairly experienced collector can identify them with ease, appear too microscopic to the uninitiated, so that all too often they give the whole thing up in disgust and take to pictorials where they don't have to strain under the magnifying glass. But I am speaking from personal experience when I say that the reconstruction of even a single plate can be an exciting thing indeed.

Some few years before the last war I told a fellow collector in England that I was keen on reconstructing some of these "four corner" plates, and asked him to keep a look out for some inexpensive lots. Within a month he had sent me a large parcel of the stamps, two more following some time later. I called a halt to the thing pretty quick and told him I had all that I needed, because the mere removal of the paper—most of them were "on piece"—was giving me a back-ache.

Anyhow, I found, some months later, that I had several thousand stamps for the basic material of my attempt. I found it pretty tedious at first, seeing the same old stamps over and over again, and having to examine them individually under a magnifier. And more than one friend told me to stop being silly and drop the whole thing. It was when I was almost about to follow their advice that I realised that plating can be extremely dull fare if not seasoned with more normal stamps.

Sad Let Down

No one can go on concentrating on one kind of stamp without getting heartily fed up. So I bought myself the gaudiest packet of pictorials I could find in the market and spent alternate evenings with the drab Victorians and the lusciously coloured birds and animals. I think it must have been almost a month after I first began that I found Plate 77! My heart missed a beat, I started shouting to the rest of the family to come and see my find, I imagined myself a rich man and famous all over the philatelic world. After all, Gibbons says that there are only six or seven of this plate in existence!

It was only after the first flush of optimism had worn off somewhat that I sought to confirm my discovery by looking in the right hand panel. And there, to my disappointment, was "177", as large as life, and my £300 treasure had turned into a plebian little label catalogued at six pence! I took the disappointment pretty hard, and was once more going to ditch the whole business, but something held me back. I think I was too far bitten by the plating bug to have ever given up, without at least ONE plate being complete.

I was more cautious with my "77" discoveries after this Each time I came across one, I checked in the other corner, and invariably I found my dreams vanishing So often did I come across the common Plate 177, that I was thinking of reconstructing it, but when I had sorted out all my thousands of stamps, I found that I had most of Plates 102, 121, 140, 178 and 209. I had about four or five hundred stamps from each of these plates, and although they were all catalogued at only a few pence apiece, I was as pleased as Punch when I found that I would be within striking distance of my goal.

Well Worth It

The only plate that I managed to complete without outside help was Plate 102—the "rarest" of the lot, catalogued at the princely sum of six pence!—and for the rest I had a score of envelopes bulging with stamps from every plate and with every combination of lettering. Three other plates were fairly complete, so I wrote to my friend in England and he bought the missing letterings from a dealer. But this ready made purchase went against the grain: I had a complete plate, but I felt that it was not quite the same thing, and most of the thrill of achievement was lacking.

When I finally got to assessing the value of my hoard by the catalogue, I found that—naturally—the commoner plates were in abundance, but still there were more than a hundred stamps from the scarcer plates, which although they were not rarities, fetched me almost half what I had paid for the entire accumulation, when I came to sell them in England.

This type of reconstruction of sheets and plates, while it has most of the thrills of plating more expensive stamps, does not force one to dig deep into the pocket. My lot had cost me a very moderate sum, it had given me months of unalloyed pleasure, and I had finally been able to clear a small quantity of picked stamps at a tidy profit.

What more could I ask? And what of the postmarks? These proved the most profitable of all, but I'll leave them to another day. The penny red is superficially a dull stamp—but only superficially. For to the man who wants to study it, it can provide the "open sesame" to untold hours of enchantment.

Stamp Briefs

NEW "GORKIS"

Maxim Gorky is the latest Russian to be honoured on the stamps of Hungary. However one may disagree with Hungary's philatelic policy, there is no gainsaying that she manages to make her stamps extremely attractive to young-

sters. There are three stamps in the set and all of them show a full face portrait of Gorki. Denominations are 60 fillers, red; 1 forint, blue; 2 forints, violet. The design is by Endre Horvath, and the stamps are printed on white unwatermarked paper, perf 12.

"Jamboree" From Austria

In order to celebrate the holding of the Seventh World Jamboree of Boy Scouts, which has taken place at Bad Ischl (Austria), that nation has issued a special stamp featuring the Scout symbol. The stamp was put on sale on the 31st of July but its validity was from August 3rd, the date of the commencement of the Jamboree. England, Denmark, Hungary, Holland and France have been the hosts at previous scout meets. The design of this stamp is by E. Shrom, and the engraving was done by Maria Olinowetz. A million copies are to be issued in a denomination of one schilling and the stamp is printed in deep green, bistre and red.

Watch "Hartz" Odd Values

HITHERTO I have confined my few philatelic tips to things like the Great Britain obsolescent pound and the British Persian Gulf overprints. The price of the "Brown Pound", when I first drew attention to it, was less than a quarter what it is fetching today. Most stamps, of course, do not have these spectacular rises, but there is one modest little set which is going to be very good property in the years to come—the "Hartz" set of Holland, (S. G. Types 119 and 120).

The "Hartz" issues were in widespread use before the abdication of Queen Whilhelmina, and came to India in large quantities used on commercial correspondence. It was perhaps their very abundance which bred a feeling of familiarity for these lovely stamps. The brilliance of the engraving and the fact that they are an almost universal favourite with collectors is bound to influence their price when they are no longer available in bulk.

The commoner values will always be fairly easy to obtain but the "half cent" denominations should be good. These were never in much use and I know that for every hundred of the 10, 20, 30 cents and others there were scarcely five of the 7½, 12½, and 17½ cent values. To these can be added the 45 cent denomination, which was also not in much demand.

Try and put by a dozen or so of each of these values; they can all be found locally with a little searching. The price at present is quite moderate, and while these will never be expensive items, their popularity with collectors ought to yield a premium of a few hundred per cent within a year or two.

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Italian Gift To Nehru

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (PTI): Dr. Franco Nacci, prominenta Italian journalist who is on a visit to India, met Prime Minister Nehru today and presented him a toy Roman chariot as a token of goodwill from Italian people

Dr. Franco Nacci has brought a message of greetings from the Mayor of Palerno will be conveyed to the Mayor of Delhi at a ceremony at the Town Hall today.

Crop Competition Prizes

BOMBAY, Saturday: Of the six crops in respect of which the Government of India has decided to award prizes of Rs. 5,000 each to the farmers obtaining the best yield in India in 1951-52, four, namely, paddy, wheat, jowar and bajri have been included in the crop competition scheme of the Government of Bombay. Hence the competitors for these four prizes need not make fresh entries for the all-India prizes. The first prize winners will be reported to the Union Government for consideration of the all-India prizes.

As regards the prizes for the best yield in gram and potato, which are not covered by the State competition schemes, farmers desirous of competing for them are to apply to the Chairman of the Taluka Development Board concerned with an entry fee of Rs. 10 for each crop. The assessment of the performances of the competitors and the judging of the best yield will be done in the same manner as in respect of the crops covered by the State competition scheme.

In lieu of the cash prize of Rs. 5,000, the winner of the wheat competition is to be awarded a Fergusson tractor which has been given by Messrs. Escorts (Agriculture and Machines) as a free gift.

4 Britons To Make Fresh Attempt On Everest

Bombay, Saturday.

To revive the spirit of discovery for their country a party of four Britons, undaunted by the grim of record of seven failures in the past, will make a fresh attempt on "Chomolungma" (Goddess Mother of the mountains) or Mount Everest as is popularly known.

Two members of the party, 26-year-old Dr. Michael Ward, an outstanding mountaineer and Mr. W. H. Murray arrived today by the P. & O. liner R.M.S. "Strathaird" today.

So far the "attack" on the 29002-feet, unconquerable peak had always been a direct one from the northern side. The present reconnaissance intends to aim at explore south-western approach after the monsoon has ended. However, it will have only six weeks of good climbing weather and will experience severe frosts at nights. The party's equipment includes light-weight Grenfell suits made of tight-woven Egyptian cotton and a liberal supply of oxygen.

The present party will be aided by the results of the last expedition which tried to explore the Western Cwm, consisting of a mysterious depression, but found it impracticable. This last expedition reached the entrance of the Cwm at the Khumbu Glacier.

Mr. Eric Shipton, leader of the party, has already left the United Kingdom by air and 24-year old Tom Bourdillon, an exceptional Alpinist, will be arriving shortly.

The present party has no knowledge of how to cross the vast and hazardous Khumbu Glacier leading to the Cwm at which the last expedition had to cry halt. However, in Shipton the party has a leader who has apart from a record of three attempts on Mount Everest, in 1933, 36, and 38, has to his credit eight other Himalayan climbs.

Among others who arrived by the same boat was the well-known doubles tennis player, Mr. Jimmy Mehta who returned from a training-cum-business trip of Scotland. He was present at the Wimbledon and watched the Indian players in action, who, he said, were unlucky to draw seeded players. They, however, played splendidly, he added.

CEYLONESE EXPEDITION

COLOMBO: A Himalayan expedition sponsored by the University of Ceylon will set off on the cosmic ray research project on September 4.

The expedition comprises two men—K. B. Mather of the Physics Department and Professor Murray Strauss of the Sociology Department.

They will carry instrument cameras and graphic plates. The climb is to be on the Gharwal range side of the Nandadevi. The minimum height required for recording cosmic ray radiation is considered 20,000 feet.

Meanwhile the French Himalayan expedition which attempted to conquer Nandadevi and which resulted in the death of its leader and another arrived here Friday enroute to France—UPA.

PRINCE OF WALES MILITARY COLLEGE

Entrance Examination In October

BOMBAY, Saturday: An examination for admission to the Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun, will be held at Poona on October 15 next. It will consist of both written and viva voce tests.

Applications in duplicate, in the prescribed form, are to reach the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay State, Poona, by September 15. Candidates should not be less than 11 years of age but must not have attained the age of 12 years on January 20, 1952. In no case, the age limit will be relaxed.

Full particulars regarding the course of training, specimen question papers etc., and application forms can be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay State, Central Buildings, Poona.

Everest Expedition

'Light Weight' Challenger Leaves Britain

LONDON, Aug. 18. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Eric Shipton, 44-year old leader of a new British "light weight" expedition which plans to challenge Mount Everest, left Lonon by air last night for India.

Other members of the party are already on their way by sea with the cases of light equipment. Purpose of the expedition is to find a path up the south-west face of the mountain—the only side which has not been partly scaled.

"Our aim is to make a reconnaissance", Mr. Shipton said.

Mr. Shipton, a veteran of three attempts to reach the 29,140-foot summit of Everest, will make his climb in October. His party will be the first make the bid in winter.

In 1938, Shipton reached within 500 feet of the top of Everest—one of the few remaining spots on earth to defy explorers.

The expedition is sponsored by the joint Himalaya Committee of the Royal Geographic Society and the Alpine Club.

V. L. MEHTA TO VISIT KARWAR

Laying Foundation Of Power House

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, Aug. 18: Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Government of Bombay, is expected to visit Karwar, about the middle of October, to lay the foundation stone of the power-house of the Karwar Electric Supply concern, it is learnt. Failing to get electric supply from the Jog electric power house, the local public have decided to start a thermal electric supply concern. The company has already secured a large share-capital out of its projected capital of about five lakhs of rupees.

Financial Aid To Lift Irrigation Society

BOMBAY, Saturday: A loan of Rs. 1,15,000 and a subsidy of a like amount are being given to the Kangaon Co-operative Lift Irrigation Society, in Dhond Taluka of Poona District, under the Government's scheme of financial assistance for lift irrigation work. The amount is to be utilised for the purchase and installation of lift irrigation machinery along with its accessories.

Prohibition Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 496 cases, arrested 196 persons and seized 196 gallons of illicit liquor, 9,821 gallons of wash, four gallons of foreign liquor and two gallons of spirit, during the week ended August 9.

Two Killed In Clash With Gamblers

CALICUT, Aug. 18 (PTI): Two persons, including a police constable, were killed and two others injured in a fight between a police party and a group of gamblers, at Tirur Angadi, near here.

It is stated a police party which raided a gambling den was attacked by an armed crowd. The police then opened fire.

To Hang For Murder Of Former Fiancee

SATARA August 18 (H.S.): The Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. M. S. Parulekar convicted and sentenced Balku Gurav, a resident of BIBI village, to death for committing the murder of his former financee, Sarja Desai.

Balku was in love with Sarja Desai but a discord in their love affair, it is stated culminated in this murder.

6 ARRESTED IN THANA

Sequel To Trouble In Town

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Thana Police arrested six persons yesterday as a sequel to the disturbances caused by a section of political workers following the ghastly murder of Maruti Kumar Kole, a well-known Municipal Corporator of the place.

As a protest against the murder of one of their leaders, the left Socialists are stated to have taken out a procession on the day of the funeral.

The demonstrators are, however, said to have indulged in acts of violence and at one stage are reported to have surrounded the dispensary of a medical practitioner by the name of Dr. Dixit and damaged the clinic.

The Thana Police who conducted inquiries into this outburst of 'goondaism' yesterday arrested the six suspects who are alleged to have been at the bottom of the trouble.

Broker Commits Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bhagwandas Jethanand, a broker of Zaveri Bazar, Bombay, is reported to have committed suicide. He jumped out from the fourth floor balcony of Gulab Building at Arthur Road where he was residing with his family early this morning. He died immediately.

The exact cause which led Bhagwandas to take this drastic step is not known but, it is stated that he was not keeping good health and was under the treatment of a doctor.

His body was removed by the police to the city morgue and the Bombay Coroner will hold an inquest in due time.

REVOLVER RECOVERED IN CITY

Two Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Usman Fakruddin and Mohamad Shaukat Meherdin were arrested by the city police for illegal possession of a revolver. The revolver was recovered by the police from a shop at Nizam Street following a statement made by one of the accused.

It is stated that the two accused were taken into custody while the police were making inquiries regarding the murder of Dawood Kasam a notorious bootlegger. From the coat pocket of the murdered man the police recovered some cartridges but no revolver was found with him.

It is suspected that the two accused were friends of the murdered man and that the revolver was kept with them by him.

On a statement made by one of the accused the police raided a shop at Nizam Street and recovered a five chambered American revolver.

Inspector Huzur Khan of the Bombay C.I.D. is making further inquiries in the case.

LLOYDS BANK DACOITY CASE

Bombay, Saturday.

Narayan Ramkumar and Amarnath Sharma who were arrested by the Bombay Police in connection with the Lloyds Bank dacoity case at Delhi in June last were produced before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade police Court today.

Mr. N. D. Dange assisted by Mr. S. A. Kher, appearing on behalf of both the accused applied for bail. Accused Sharma told the Court that he was not connected with the dacoity and that nothing was found with him after his arrest. He said that he should at least be ordered to be released on bail.

The bail application was opposed by the police and both the accused were further remanded to custody.

FASTER THAN SOUND

LONDON, Aug. 18. (PTI-Reuter): The Ministry of Supply confirmed today that a British Royal Air Force pilot has flown an American F-86 Sabre jet fighter, one of two on loan to Britain at a speed faster than sound —over 700 m.p.h.

The flight took place last Friday from the Government's experimental station at Farnborough, Hampshire.

The only other official announcement of a British pilot piercing the sound barrier was made three years ago after squadron leader John Derry attained an estimated speed of about 700 m.p.h. in a power dive with a De Haviland 108 experimental tailless jet plane.

The flight in the sabre was made on a straight stretch as opposed to power diving.

ROUND-UP OF REDS IN U.S. GOES ON: SIX MORE ARRESTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Six more American Communist Party leaders were arrested yesterday in the fourth roundup since June.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Buareau of Investigation said those arrested had been connected with Communist Party activities in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Among them was Mr. Steve Nelson, who, it is stated, was trained in Moscow.

This brought to 46 the number of Communists seized on charges of conspiracy to bring about the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force and violence since the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of eleven leaders in June.

In addition to Mr. Nelson, the following were arrested in the new roundup and charged with violation of the Smith Act.

William Albertson, 41, of Detroit. He was identified as Union Secretary, District 7, of the Communist Party at Detroit.

A Benjamin Lowell Careathers, Senior, of Pittsburgh, identified as Communist Party Treasurer in Western Pennsylvania.

James Hulse Donsen 65, of Pittsburgh. He was identified as Western Pennsylvania representative of the "Daily Worker," Communist Party newspaper, and charter member of the Communist Party.

Andrew Rudoph Onda, 46, of Pittsburgh. He was described as steel organiser for the Communist Party covering Western Pennsylvania.

Irving Weissman, 38, of New York, former District chairman of the West Virginia District of the Communist Party and now assigned to National Headquarters in New York.

Many other Communist leaders have been indicated under the Smith Act, which makes it a crime to conspire to advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force.

Better Water Craft for Asia

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 18. (PTI-Reuter): Twelve experts on inland water transport from six Far Eastern countries are to begin this month the European phase of study tour aimed at introducing improved types of water craft into Asia and the Far East.

Ways of improving waterways would also be sought.

Arrangements for the tour were made by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

The group included representatives from Burma, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand and Viet-Nam.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THE tree will be the Socialist symbol for the forthcoming general elections.

They can use Mr. Munshi's current coin and write to the voters as "yours treely".

★ ★

"For me my duty comes first. I follow "Swadharma", says the Congress President.

Is it "I first or duty first?" Sometimes your duty and my duty quarrel with our duty.

"A person with more sense of shame would probably have resigned long ago" says Pt. Nehru.

Fame for him and shame on them.

★ ★

President Truman believes that Russia cannot succeed in any effort to block the Japanese Peace Treaty at San Francisco next month.

'Frisco is not new to Soviet diplomats. If they fail to block, they will attempt a blockade from within or in the alternative from their own bloc. Any way Stalin will not oblige Truman.

★ ★

Yogi Rao has signed a contract with a Russian film company to play the role of Rasputin on the screen.

Even at home, many Yogis have Rasputanised the science of Yoga.

★ ★

The "Dawn" of Karachi refers to Pt. Nehru as the "Emperor of India".

He is only P.M and not H.M.

★ ★

Sri Chintaman Deshmukh compared the difference between a considered change in the par value and the fluctuating rate to the difference between matrimony and companionate marriage.

This is pegging par value to pin money!

★ ★

Punjabi poets have offered their pens and poems to General Cariappa to inspire confidence among Indian soldiers in Kashmir.

What a contrast to clenched fists and 'blood' pledges.

★ ★

11,000 Sadhus of Kurukshetra have resolved to place their services at the disposal of Pt. Nehru in case of Pakistani aggression.

This offer will raise the ticklish issue of kit and arms. The arsenals do not stock "Dandas and Kamandalus".

★ ★

Mr. A. D. Gorwalla, whose report to the Planning Commission is hailed as a classic, has of late emerged as a constructive critic of administration. He has pointed out ways and means of gingering up government machinery and attuning it to the spirit of the times. This requires a lot of spring-cleaning even among the top personnel. It is true that the old personnel, who in official slang are termed "bandicoots", have stayed 'put' and often betray signs of weariness and flagging spirit. That is because they cannot get away from the old rut, red tapism and unemotional outlook which they have exalted as a tradition of the services. They were amused spectators and cynical onlookers of the freedom movement which revolutionised the country, and even with a change in the government, there is no change in their outlook. These "No-Changers," "who think in terms of fundamental rules and ways talk of service regulations as their charter, are spokes in the wheel of progressive administration. Pandit Nehru recently expressed his helplessness in dealing with these "paraders of seniority" whose efficiency is in inverse proportion to their tall talks. Mr Gorwalla prescribes a rejuvenation treatment by suggesting a policy of "enlightened ruthlessness" as a remedy against official laxity and administrative inefficiency. We have heard of the "Economic Man" of the Ricardo theory who was supposed to be always guided by "enlightened self-interest". Mr. Gorwalla is evidently out to translate the Ricardian theory in terms of an intelligent government and enlightened ruthlessness. This will not militate against the policy of non-violence, as the Congress is no stranger to the "amputation of diseased limbs" as in the case of the late Mr. Nariman and Dr. Khare. Though it may be necessary to remove the unwanted and undesirable elements from office, a sort of "Pride's Purge" alone will not improve the morale and calibre of the services.

Apart from the encouragement of talents, proper incentives should be created which will appeal to the patriotic sentiment and the sublimity of service to the nation. Free India does not grudge to pay for honesty, integrity and service, but at the same time expects its service personnel to consider themselves as servants of the nation. It used to be said of the British bureaucracy that it had no soul to save, but a reputation to keep. Let not the officialdom of Free India sell their souls and reputation as well.

★ ★

Corruption is very much in the news today. It was not unknown during the British Raj. Sir Robert Holland was forced to resign his high office on account of his alleged complicity in the ammunition scandal. Rajaji gave the other day a list of unauthorised persons taken by the ministers in chartered planes, from whom no money has been recovered. The travelling allowances of ministers, both at the Centre and in the States, have increased enormously, of late. People suspect that the ministers often mix their private business with official trips. In the old days it used to be the custom of the British civilian to arrange an official inspection in Bombay, when his wife boards a steamer or arrives from England. Sometimes it happened that high-ranking civilians congregated in a particular city, all on official tour, when a marriage took place in their colleague's family. It looked as though the whole Government of India, barring the Viceroy, moved to the plains. But such fixtures should have gone with the wind after the departure of the British. The common man who is the ruler of Free India today has begun to scan the doings of officials with vigilant eye.

★ ★

Is corruption on the increase today? To all appearances it looks so. But appearances are deceptive. Rajaji has assured us that it is not so. Speaking recently at the police officers' conference in New Delhi, he deprecated the general impression that corruption has increased for the last few years. He declared that there was a great improvement in the standard of conduct of police officers. So the increase in the volume of news pertaining to corruption may be due to increased police vigilance in unearthing official and commercial malpractices. It may also be due to the readiness of the public to approach their own government with complaints, whilst they might have remained reticent about similar happenings in old days. But Rajaji goes all out when he claims that the assignment of enquiring into the conduct of other department officials to the special police establishment is a great compliment to the police. Rajaji is a keen student of Chanakya and annotator of "Tirukkural". Has he succeeded in injecting the high ethics he has imbibed from these classics into men under him?

★ ★

Rajaji's views on the corruption rampant in official and commercial circles throw new light on this vexed problem. He refutes the theory that officers of the Government have always the initial advantage over those who offer bribes. It is true that a powerful class of blackmarketers have appeared on the scene and operate on the theory that every man has his price. So Rajaji says that it is not right to assume that the man who offers the bribe is a victim. He vehemently asserts that very often, the officer is the victim and the briber is the primary criminal.

Bribery is an anti-social vice and taints him that gives and him that takes. We do not mind if the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker are equally or relatively punished. But the drama of the officer being the victim should not be overstaged. After all, the officer carries a legal as well as moral responsibility, and is paid to do the work without fear or favour. Bribery is the forbidden fruit, and an official cannot plead temptation as excuse for his moral fall. As custodian of administration, an officer who favours a party or hushes up a case against him, will as well sell government secrets to a foreign enemy, which might endanger the very freedom of the country. He must be above temptation or get out.

★ ★

If according to Rajaji's dictum the bribe-giver is the primary criminal and the bribe-taker is the victim, what is the position of a bribe-seeker? This question arises out of the findings of the Mudgal Enquiry, in which a Member of Parliament was found guilty of using his parliamentary position to obtain personal advantage and acting in a way derogatory to the dignity of the House. Mr. Mudgal is a member of the Third Estate as well as of the Fourth, and his unseemly conduct has given a rude shock to the reputation of both these forums of public opinion. If a public body like the Bombay Bullion Exchange can descent to the level of paying him to influence government policy, one wonders whether public and commercial morality has melted into thin air.

The offence is more serious than what it appears to be on the surface. Mr. Mudgal is declared guilty of unparliamentary practices, but his abettors are culpable of an anti-freedom act. From a larger point of view, the offer of money gifts to an M. P. is worse than bribing the officials. Parliament is there to check and expose the vagaries and malpractices of officialdom. If M. P.'s can be bought and sold as commodities in a stock market, then the well of freedom is poisoned. And this will toll the knell of freedom which we have achieved after years of struggle.

★ ★

The storm created in Parliament by Mr. Kripalan's allegations against Mr. C. B. Gupta, Minister for Civil Supplies, U.P., of an electioneering deal with the sugar barons of the State has left a bitter taste. Though Mr. Gupta explained it away as a formal interview which the industrialists sought of him, the circular issued by the Secretary of the Sugar Mills' Association and the proposal of the levy of "maundage" and "baleage" on sugar production for electioneering purposes convey a different story.

In the course of his reply to Mr. Kripalani, Mr. Gupta retorts: "The Congress, even in Mr. Kripalani's days, received help from industrialists, zamindars and others. If the Congress is receiving help, as in the past, from these classes, there is nothing to be amazed at, and the Acharya of all persons should not feel jealous about it. After all, may I know who is feeding his party? Is it not that money comes to the help of his party through the help of a gentleman, who was till yesterday a minister and whose hand is visible in all activities which the Acharya has come to be associated with?"

In his attempt to score a point, Mr. Gupta has betrayed himself. An ex-minister has full freedom as a party boss to arrange party finances for an electioneering campaign, which is denied to the incumbent of an office. Though a minister holds office on account of party backing, his allegiance is to the nation, first and foremost.

Even in advanced countries like America and Britain, big Business is behind parties and pulls the strings. Cotton interests, silver bloc and grain magnates pull their weight and hold the balance in the American party system. In Britain, it is an unwritten convention to respect the secrecy of party funds, and not to question its 'who's who.' But the saving grace is that these deals are done by party bosses, and not by the ministers of the Crown.

Even in India, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru as the leader of the Swaraj Party stipulated payment to the party funds, when his party's aid was sought to support protection to a key industry. The party's stand fortunately coincided with the request of the industry, and hence the deal was struck. But Pt. Motilal was a party boss, not a minister. It is one of the evils of democracy that the party machine runs with the "grease" supplied by interested donors. But the sugar industrialists have become notorious by their conspiracy to exploit the necessities of the common man to their private advantage. No minister should have any truck with them. The dust and heat caused by Mr. Gupta's flirtation with Big Business will prove an effective deterrant on other ministerialists. In this respect, it is a blessing in disguise.

New Boss Of Indian Cricket Is "Maker Of Modern Calcutta"

MUKHERJEE REFUSED TO BRIBE OR TAKE BRIBES

BY "P"

THE election this month of Mr. J. C. Mukherjee as the new President of the Board of Cricket Control in India is an honour conferred on a deserving sportsman. He is now seventy, and has been connected with Indian cricket for a fairly long period.

Until recently, he was the senior-most Vice-chairman of the Cricket Board. Only a year ago, he had a building opened for the National Cricket Club of India in Calcutta. Such a building would have been impossible, but for the extreme zeal exhibited by this veteran sportsman. But Mukherjee is being remembered in Bengal and outside not as a sportsman in the first instance. He has a place in our heart as the 'Builder of Modern Calcutta' in as much as he was Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation for the longest period any individual held that important, and yet cumbersome job. Calcutta City had all its manifold civic improvement effected only during the period of Mukherjee's tenure of office as a brilliant administrator. This is not only the truth, but a tribute to the remarkable personality that he undoubtedly is.

Mukherjee was born in Bhagalpur (Bihar), where his father had settled down. Taking a Master's degree in Philosophy from the Presidency College, Calcutta, he went over to England in 1900 joining the University of London. "I wanted to be a Physicist in life", Mukherjee told me once, but then, contrary to his desire he had to study Law in London. He returned to India as a full fledged Barrister. In England, Sir Jagadish Prasad and the late Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha were his contemporaries, though they were a bit senior to him.

In The Municipality

On his return home, Mukherjee became a lecturer in the Ripon Law College at Calcutta. Later, he joined the Government of Bengal in the role of an Assistant Secretary, connected with the Legislative Department. Then, about 1917, the Government was to revise the CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT, since a revision of it every twenty years was the practice in those days. In this connection, Mukherjee was put as a special officer. At that time, Mr. C. F. Payne, a gifted Britisher, was the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. Mukherjee often came in contact with him officially. On the Government side, there was the late Sir Shamsul Huda in charge of the administration of Local Self-Government. This gifted Muslim had a great opinion about Mukherjee as a civilian officer and he told him to be in constant touch with Payne. That Britisher liked Mukherjee's work, and he asked one day why he should not apply for the job of Secretary in the Municipality. At that time, another candidate for the job was a brother of the late Sir N. N. Sarcar, but Payne was insistent that Mukherjee alone should be appointed. That way, he came in for Municipal service in the year 1919. For a couple of years, he continued in that job, but Payne, soon after, left the Municipality.

Rebuff To Das

Now, a new era dawned for the Calcutta municipal administration with the coming of a new Municipal Act. According to it, the Chairman of the Municipality was also the Chief Executive Officer. Under him, there were two Assistants —one a Deputy Chairman who was of course a nominated I.C.S officer from the Government, and another, a vice-chairman who was elected by the members of the Municipal body itself. Mukherjee was tipped for the post of Vice-chairman, and was actually

(Continued on Page 10)

Poona Races

PUNTERS DISAPPOINTED AGAIN AT POONA

Bapu Patel Brings Off A Double

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

THE attendance today at Poona during the decision of the First Big Meeting was moderate. The weather was fine and the condition underfoot was excellent but inspite chronic punters had the same old story to narrate.

Vir Vikram was the only firm-favourite to materialise during the proceedings. The fields, in some instances though small-sized were indifferently dispatched.

Baroda-owned Janice scored convincingly from Maharaj Kumari in the Fillies Trial. The heavily supported Roman Dancer appeared as if in need of an outing when placing a poor third.

Maharaja of Kashmir's Fitz Call collared odds on favourite Martial Law close home and claimed the Colts Trial by half length.

Pandu Khade rode his first winner on neglected Baaz Bahadur in the second event, the Shrigonda Plate. In the opening event he finished last of the three runners on heavily wagered Masked Lady and a section of the crowd booed as he returned to the unsaddling enclosure. Masked Lady who, in the past used to make a late dash was on this occasion taken by him to the front and the filly gave up at half-way.

Trainer Bapu Patel had the distinction of scoring doubles for the fifth day in succession. Jockeys Medhe and Fordyce steered two winners respectively.

Fifty-six punters collected each Rs. 75-8 on the double pool and there were only 18 tickets on the treble pool. Each ticket fetched Rs. 1,854-8-0.

Results:—

THE GWALIOR PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Lt.-Col. N. D. Ingle's HIROHITO 8-2 Medhe 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's MASKED PLEASURE 8-11 A. Ahmed 2
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 9-0 P. Khade 3
Not run: Firdaussi, Imprudence, Mr. Rambler and Caltex.
Won by: 3 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29.
Trainer: D. Naoshirwan.

THE SHRIGONDA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. Ali Akbar's BAAZ BAHADUR 7-11 P. Khade 1
Mr. M. A. Ansari's NIRVANA 7-6 Antoo 2
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's MAJESTIC WAY 9-0 Medhe 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's DAGANIA 8-4 Cracknell 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 lengths, 6 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 57 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 32 and 44.
Trainer: K. McQuade.

THE SIRUR PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Messrs. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas' VIRVIKRAM 8-4 Devaney 1
Mr. Badridas Daga's RAO BIKA 8-2 Damodar 2
Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 9-1 Raut 3
Mr. H. H. Vazirali's FASHION PARADE 8-2 J. Bhosle 4
Not run: Triple Alliance, Lady Cleopatra and Sunlight.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 12 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 21 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE FILLIES TRIAL—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's JANICE 9-0 Fordyce 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ KUMARI 8-11 Kheemsingh 2
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's ROMAN DANCER 9-0 Medhe 3
Mr. S. S. Kapur's DILBAHAR 8-11 P. Khade 4
Not run: H. R. H.
Won by: 2 lengths, 2 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE COLTS TRIAL.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FITZ CALL 8-11 Medhe 1
Maharani Seetadevi of Baroda's MARTIAL LAW 8-11 Fordyce 2
Maharaja of Morvi's SOLID GOLD 8-11 Duncombe 3
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas' RAJ MAHESH 9-0 A. Ahmed 4
Not run: Mustang.
Won by: 1/2 length, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 13 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: H. McQuade.

THE GWALIOR PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas' AWAARA 8-9 Damodar 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FLYING MISS 8-9 A. Ahmed 2
Maharaja of Morvi's AGNI MANI 8-0 Jagdish 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FAIRY WAY 9-0 Medhe 4
Not run: Star Saphire, Sunny Island, Cherry Blossom and Queen of Kandy.
Won by: Head, 2 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 24 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: M. Nafa.

THE CRITERION—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. M. G. Neoge's PAPER KING 8-10 Fordyce 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 8-8 Duncombe 2
Mr. R. J. Gazdar's NEOLA 8-10 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's VIVECA 8-2 Duffy 4
Not run: Liberty Belle, Pippy, Fair Haven and Padmini.
Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, Short head, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 14 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Bahadur M. Tata's KANTAKA 8-10 Hanumansingh 1
Mr. L. S. Lalwani's PROUD PETER 7-1 R. Shinde 2
Mr. A. M. Virjee's WHY AGAIN 7-1 I. Khan 3
Messrs. Hugo Wachsmann and T. Murli's CORAL 8-9 A. Ahmed 4
Not run: Kiyabala, Sukanya, Beeds Luck, Leading Lady and Ajinkya Tara II.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 139. Places Rs. 43, Rs. 73 and Rs. 66.
Trainer: Hassanalli.

Korean Olympic Body Untraced

HELSINKI, August 18. (UPA): An invitation to the Olympic Games of 1952 sent by the Olympic Organizing Committee to the "Korean Olympic Committee in Seoul" was returned Saturday.

The postal authorities reported the addressee could not be found.

Willingdon Cup Hockey Final

MADRAS, Aug. 18 (PTI): The replay between the Bangalore Indians and City Police Recreation Club in the final of the Willingdon Cup Hockey Tournament again ended in a draw here today, each side scoring once. Extra time produced no result.

In contrast to the robust tactics adopted by the Police, the Bangalore team played constructive hockey though they could not force the issue.

In the twenty-eighth minute, off a free hit outside the circle, inside-right Papiah weaved his way into the Police ring and beat Francis with a feeble shot.

However, in the 13th minute after resumption inside-left Susainathan equalised for the Police. It was a gem of a goal and the result of a fine move between the inner trio.

CUSTOMS TO MEET EAST BENGAL

I. F. A. Shield Soccer

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18 (PTI):—Customs qualified to meet East Bengal, the holders, beating Patna Football Association by four goals to one in the first round of the I.F.A. Shield this evening.

The game was devoid of thrills, the visitors being no match to the winners. The Patna team's first line of defence failed, accounting for their defeat by a big margin. The Customs too were slow and might have to improve much to give an even fight in the next round.

Dias, Customs inside-left, opened their account in the fourth minute, followed by Todman, centre-forward, and Claudius, inside-right once each in the first half. After the break, Patna rallied a bit but could not avail of the chances they got. In the 17th minute Todman scored the fourth goal through solo effort. A minute before the end Biju Dutt, the visitors centre-forward reduced the margin following a free kick by Sarju Singh, left-back.

Chotanagpur Football Association and 24 Parganas Sports Association failed to reach a decision in the other match in spite of extra time. The match ended in a goalless draw.

On the run of play Chotanagpur were better, but poor kicking by the forwards deprived them of the much coveted goal. Twenty-four Parganas could never find a proper foothold and were lucky to survive for a replay.

FERREIRA WINS W.I.A.A. MEN'S SINGLES TITLE

Miss Oak Beaten: Mrs. Lewis In Women's Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HENRY Ferreira, India's Thomas Cup representative showed what devastating form he has attained when he desposed of Burjor Shroff the suburban champion in two straight games to claim the Men's singles title in the Western India Automobile Association Badminton Tournament played at their Malabar Hill Courts this evening.

For Henry there was hardly any exertion. He happened at times to toy with Burjor, but then woke up to polish up his opponent when the danger arrived. Henry led in the first game 8-1, but Shroff came to 8-5 due to Henrys' slackening. Again Henry took the score away to 14-5 and gave Shroff another 5 points but soon finished the game.

The second game started in similar vein. Henry led 7-3, but Shroff overtook him and the score was 10-7. This was when Shroff showed his best form by executing some brilliant smashes and dreeps. Henry took over to win at 15-10.

In the Women's singles final Mrs. Mobina Lewis found little difficulty in beating Miss Vasumati Oak in two straight games, conceding only 7 points in both games.

The Women's doubles semi-final between Miss Sashi Bhat and Tehmi Vakeel versus Miss Oak and Mrs. Soman provided a keen encounter; with the former pair emerging victorious. Miss Oak and partner led 11-2, but suddenly the end was neutraized and the winners took the game at 18-13. They then won the second game at 15-11. They now meet Mrs. Lotwalla and Mrs. Lewis in the final.

Davinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira were extended by Ramesh Desai and Minod Desai in the men's doubles semi final but this was due to the fact that Davinder played out of sorts, while Henry had to shoulder the entire burden of pulling through to win.

Dongre and Shirke, the rising doubles combination eliminated D. G. Mugwe and Bala Ullal in the other semi-final.

Henry Ferreira

The following were the results:

MEN'S SINGLES (Final):—Henry Ferreira beat Burjor Shroff 15-10, 15-10.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final):—Mrs. Nobina Lewis beat Miss Vasumati Oak 11-4, 11-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Final):—Davinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat Ramesh Desai and V. P. Desai 15-8, 12-15, 15-4; R. A. Dongre and G. P. Shirke beat Bala Ullal and D. G. Mugwe 15-11, 15-7.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Finals):—Mrs. Lewis and Mrs Lotwalla beat Balratte Saldanha and Sushila Rege 15-3, 15-10; Miss Sashi Bhat and Tehnu Vakeel beat Miss Oak and Mrs. Soman 18-13, 15-11.

Bombay Billiards League

RESULT OF MATCHES PLAYED LAST WEEK

BOMBAY Saturday.

Following are the results of matches played during the week ending 12th August, in the Bombay Billiards League :—

SECTION "A"

Parsee Gymkhana beat Mysore Association "A" 890-770, Mysore Association "A" beat Parsee Gymkhana 920-669, Times of India Sports Club "A" beat G. I. P. Mech Institute "B" 915-808; G. I. P. Mech. Institute "B" beat Times of India Sports Club "A" 802 749; P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" beat Post Office Rec. Club "B" 920-720; P J Hindu Gymkhana "B" beat Post Office Rec. Club "B" 871-730; Elphinstone Cricket Club beat Dadar Club 860-592; Dadar Club beat Elphinstone Cricket Club 898-713.

SECTION "B"

Islam Gymkhana "B" beat Khar Gymkhana 891-768; Khar Gymkhana beat Islam Gymkhana "B" 872-820; Matharpacady Club "B" beat Catholic Gymkhana "B" 976-700; Matharpacady Club "B" beat Catholic Gymkhana "B" 991-731; Times of India Sp. Club "B" beat Bombay Port Trust Sp. Club. 871-759; Bombay Port Trust Sp. Club beat Times of India Sp. Club "B" 865-793; Bombay Press. Radio Club beat Tata Sports Club "B" 808-749; Bombay Press. Radio Club beat Tata Sports Club "B" 787-768.

SECTION "C"

Islam Gymkhana "A" beat Post Office Recreation Club "A" 692-614; Post Office Recreation Club "A" beat Islam Gymkhana "A" 815-688; Tata Sports Club "A" beat Y. M. C. A. (Proctor) "B" 865-703; Tata Sports Club "A" beat Y. M. C. A. (Proctor) 'B' 865-780; G.I.P. Mech Institute 'A' beat Bandra Gymkhana 754-632; Bandra Gymkhana beat G.I.P. Mech. Institute 'A' 751-737; Bombay City Police Club "B" "BYE"

SECTION "D"

A. C. C. Sports Club 'A' beat Vissanji Sports Club 804-792 A. C. C. Sports Club "A" beat Vissanji Sports Club 869-764; Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana beat Y.M.C.A. (Central) 836-747; Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana beat Y.M.C.A. (Central) 809-807; Matharpacady Club 'A' beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'A' 895-456; P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'A' beat Matharpacady Club 'A' 780-553; Agakhan Gymkhana beat Cricket Club of India "B" 930-773; Agakhan Gymkhana beat Cricket Club of India "B" 856-723.

SECTION "E"

Cricket Club of India 'A' beat Bombay Gymkhana 797-536; Results of their return match not yet received: Catholic Gym. 'A' beat Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) 829-705; Catholic Gymkhana "A" beat Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) 829-678; Bombay City Police Club 'A' beat Mysore Association "B" 832-742; Bombay City Police Club "A" beat Mysore Association 'B' 865-645; Y. M. C. A. (Proctor) 'A' beat A. C. C. Sports Club 'B' 845-837; Y. M. C. A. (Proctor) 'A' beat A. C. C. Sports Club 'B' 845-671.

AICH WILL LEAVE FOR ENGLAND

To Take Part In "Mr. Universe" Contest

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18 (PTI):—Manohar Aich, holder of the title of "Mister Hercules" of India, leaves for London on August 22 to participate in the "Mister Universe" competition organised by the National Amateur Body Building Association of England. The meet will be held in London on August 31, September 1 and 2.

Aich, who hails from East Bengal, won his title in the All-India body building competition held by the Calcutta Y.M.C.A. in 1950. He was not permitted to compete at the Delhi Asian Games for "Mister Asia" as the competition was open only to amateurs. Both amateur and professional body builders are eligible for the "Mister Universe" competition.

South Africa Lose Final Test By 4 Wkts.

SCORE BOARD

SOUTH AFRICA

(1st Innings)	202
ENGLAND (1st Innings) ..	194
SOUTH AFRICA (2nd Innings)	
Eric Rowan lbw Laker	45
Endean lbw Bedser	7
Van Ryneveld lbw Laker ..	5
Nourse b Laker	4
Sheetham c Hutton b Tattersall	18
McLean c Lowson b Laker ..	18
Mansell lbw Laker	0
Athol Rowan not out	15
Chubb c Hutton b Bedser ..	7
Melle b Laker	17
McCarthy b Bedser	0
Extras	18
TOTAL	154

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	19.5	6	32	3
Shackleton	10	2	19	0
Laker	28	8	55	6
Brown	13	5	20	0
Tattersall	51	1	10	1

ENGLAND (2nd Innings)

Hutton obstructed field ..	27
Lowson c Van Ryneveld b A. Rowan	37
May c Eric Rowan b A. Rowan	0
Compton c Van Ryneveld b Chubb	18
Watson c Endean b Chubb	15
Brown lbw Chubb	40
Laker not out	13
Shackleton not out	5
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wickets)	164

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCarthy	7	0	17	0
Melle	3	0	8	0
Athol Rowan	24.1	2	77	2
Chubb	28	10	53	3

PRESIDENT'S ESTATE FOOTBALL TOURNEY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (PTI): A one-sided encounter was witnessed in the President's Estate Football Tournament today when Moghuls trounced Buddhist Blue Stars 'A' by eight goals to nil to enter the semi-finals.

In the other match, Usmania and Simla Youngs were concerned in a draw, sharing four goals. Simla Youngs were however awarded a walk-over, as Usmania will leave for Kabul tomorrow.

N. CHOUDHARY AND J. MEHTA RETURN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

N. Choudhary, India's pace bowler, who was sent by the Bengal Cricket Association to Alf Gover's Training School returned to Bombay by the "R.M.S. Straithaird".

Jimmy Mehta, well-known doubles player in tennis, who had gone to Scotland and also to London for th Wimbledon returned by the same boat.

BENGAL TABLE TENNIS RANKINGS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18 (PTI): The Bengal Table Tennis Association, at its meeting today, approved the following rankinglist for 1951 as recommended by its ranking sub-committee:—

MEN (1) K. Jayant, (2) Jayanta De, (3) S. Sahaya, (4) R. T. Rajan and F. P. Davitri, and (5) S. Chatterji.

WOMEN: (1) Miss C. Madan, (2) Miss E. Mosses, and (3) Miss G. Mcartich.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-25 p.m. St. Francis Goans vs. Goans.

5-40 p.m. I.C.L. vs. G.I.P. (Senior Harwood League).

BADMINTON

W.I.A.A. Courts

5-30 p.m. W.I.A.A. Tourney (Final Day).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:

3-30 p.m. I.C.L. 'B' vs Indian Gymkhana 'B'.

4-30 p.m. Little Pioneers vs Blue Wizards (Indian Gymkhana).

5-30 p.m. Times vs Burmah-Shell (Satiranjan Shield).

LAKER AGAIN CAUSES A DEBACLE

LONDON, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter).

ENGLAND won the fifth and final test against South Africa at Kensington, Oval today, and took the series by three matches to one with one drawn after an intensely exciting day's cricket.

England, left to get 163 for victory in their second innings scored 164 for six, to win by four wickets. Earlier, they had dismissed South Africa for 154. In their first innings, South Africa had made 202. England replying with 194.

Len Hutton (27) and Frank Lowson (37) gave England a good start, before both were out with the score at fiftythree, Hutton being out "obstructed field", the first instance of such a decision in a test match.

Four wickets were down for 90, and, in mounting exicitement, Freddie Brown, England's captain, and Watson took the score to 132 when Watson fell. Brown, hitting bravely and surviving many narrow escapes, had made 40 when he was out lbw.

With Jim Laker and Scheckleton together, twelve runs were needed which were scored without further loss.

South Africa were dismissed in their second innings for the addition of 86 runs to their overnight 68 for three. Jim Laker claimed six wickets in the innings for 55 runs and a total of ten for 119 in the match.

Eric Rowan was again top scorer for South Africa with 45, scored in two hours. No other batsmen reached 20.

DETAILS OF PLAY

The sun was shining brightly half an hour before play was due to begin on the third day of the fifth and last test match between South Africa and England at the Oval here today.

Brown opened the attack with Laker and himself, but in the early overs the pitch looked to be more favourable to batsmen than at any previous time in the match except the first hour of the opening day.

He mishit the first of these sweeps to fine leg for two and next ball missed his stroke completely being out leg before.

He had brought his match aggregate to 100 and had held out for 2 hours and hit three fours.

At the end of his next over Brown went off the field limping slightly and Hutton took over the captaincy.

Then Cheetham who had batted solidly and sensibly swung rashly at a good length ball from Tattersall just outside his off stump and Hutton took a skied catch at first slip.

Five men were out for 106.

Mansell di dnot last long and five runs later he was leg before to Laker for a duck.

England had another success when Mclean tried a big hit off Laker and gave Lowson at deep square leg a fairly easy catch. Three wickets had then fallen for ten runs and when Chubb joined Athol Rowan, South Africa were 124 ahead.

Hutton who had taken over the captaincy, while Brown was off the field with a strained leg soon called for the new ball and Bedser immediately took another wicket.

Chubb was well caught by Hutton in the slips and South Africa were 130 for 8.

Hutton and Lowson started the England innings in a very confident manner and with runs coming at more than one a minute it seemed that England would have no difficulty in reaching the 163 needed for victory.

The fifty went up in forty minutes, but then England lost two quick wickets.

Hutton tried to legsweep Athol Rowan, with the score at 53, but misjudged his stroke. If he had stood still Endean would have had the chance of a fairly easy catch. Instead Hutton tried to sweat the ball as though killing a fly and was given out for "obstructing the field."

Jim Laker

England still needed twelve to win, and there was intense excitement round the ground.

A bye for four off Rowan, who had been brought back, helped to bridge the gap. Then Shackleton drove Chubb through the covers for a boundary and the match was won for England in the next over by Laker, he and Shackleton running three when two only were required for victory.

It had been a thrilling finish to a keenly contested and evenly fought out battle due to no small extent to the most unusual dismissal of England's Hutton. If this had not occurred England would probably have won comfortably, so easily were he and Lowson battling against uninspired South African bowling.

AHMEDABAD SPORTS RECEIVES A FILLIP

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

Sport has been given a big fillip this year with the formation of a Station Sports Control Board, which works in close co-operation with civilian sporting organisations with the objectives of organising and controlling Hockey, Football and Cricket, encouraging enthusiasm in games.

A Football and a Cricket League are running currently with eight teams taking part in each, both military and civilian, and keen competition and enthusiasm mark all the matches, for there is little else to entertain people in this small township.

The Ahmednagar District Football Association staged a grand exhibition football match on 15th August match with a team selected by their parent body, Maharashtra Football Association and a crowd of over 3000 watched a fast exiciting game in which the Ahmednagar custodian Capt. Ferguson was outstanding. Mahrashtra won by a goal scored inadventently through a defender late in the second half.

DELHI XI BEAT I. H. F. SIDE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (PTI):—Delhi State Second XI played magnificent hockey today to defeat the Indian Hockey Federation team for Kabul by three goals to nil.

The game was played under much better ground conditions than yesterday's exhibition match between the IHF and the Delhi State team. The tempo of today's match was fast. The IHF side was outclassed by superior combination. The Delhi XI showed perfect understanding and never once depended on the individual brilliance of any one player. As in attack, so in defence too, the team work of Delhi was superior to the losers.

St. Sebastians' Triumph

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Sebastians' High School scored a well deserved victory over St. Paul's High School in the Fifth Division of the Harwood Football League at the Cooperage early this evening. The score was two goals to one.

St. Sebastians dominated the exchanges in the initial half, but the second period was well balanced. The winners were a better combination delighting in good hard kicking, being booted to the last man. However, they wasted quite a number of chances, due to over anxiousness to score from close in.

The Parel boys rallied round in the second half, but they were not well up as a team. They indulged far too much in short passing and were scored of their opponents boots.

Cosmas Mendes obtained both goals for Sebastians' side midway through the first half. The first was a top of the net shot from a difficult angle, while the second was a solo effort right from goalmouth.

St. Paul's reduced the margin through left outer Abdon off a pass from Leo in the midway period of the second half.

ST. SEBASTIANS: F. Cardoz; V. Athaide, R. Gama (capt).; A. Rodriques, A. Fernandes, B. Noronha; J. Lopes, P. Cardoz, C. Mendes, L. Rodriques, L. Dias.

ST. PAUL'S: Christpher; Simon F., Jacob C., John Lobo, Dominic A. Patrick P., Anthony G., Josequim D'Silva, Leo Clement, Michael J., Abdon G.

Referee: J. P. D'Mello.

Bombay Gym. In Semi Final

CALLAN CUP FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday: Scoring both the goals in the first half enabled Bombay Gymkhana to make the semi-final grade of the Callan Cup Tournament at expense of Khandoba Vijay who failed to reply at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

This evening's encounter produced plenty of their thrills and excitement and with the Gymkhanamen adapting themselves better to the ground's conditions and adopting long passing tactics, they enjoyed a greater share of the exchanges. They opened their account midway in the first half through Linaker. A few minutes later, the same player netted the Gymkhana's second and last goal.

With a heavy shower a few minutes after the restart play turned out into a dull affaur and failed to bring about any goals.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Earlier in the evening Rainbow S.C. 'A' maintained their unbeaten record and are well on the way for the top honours of the Second Division Harwood League. They defeated Tata 'A' by a solitary goal scored five minutes after the start through Bona Methew.

In the first game of the evening Elphinstone Mills defeated Famous Sports Club by the odd goal in three in the Third Division League. Gasper and Nobert scored for the winners while Joseph scored the only goal for the losers.

I.F.A. Bans Legal Proceedings

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18 (PTI): The Indian Football Association in a circular to the various affiliated clubs has drawn attention to the resolution passed by the Indian Olympic Association in June banning legal proceedings for settlement of differences.

The circular states: "Neither a member of the I.O.A., nor an organisation affiliated to the IOA should have recourse to law court for settlement of sporting differences which should always be referred either to the IOA or to the proper sports federation for decision. Such a decision should be final and binding on all. For violation of this directive, the party concerned shall be disaffiliated".

Dockyard Lucky To Collect A Point

RELEGATION AVOIDED AT COOPERAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DOCKYARD Sports by virtue of their goalless draw with Bombay Amateurs in the Senior Harwood League Football this evening made certain of staying on at the Cooperage for yet another season.

The game was quite listless for a major part but the last fifteen minutes were livened up by sharp showers that turned the field treacherous and caused both teams to put in their best.

The Amateurs somehow disappointed. Their performance was mediocre. The defence too cracked-up leaving glaring gaps. D. Choudhury and Francis broke through but were poor in finish.

As for the Dockyard they had Puthran do his part in goal well. Cadaman in deep defence was the most prominent player on the field.

Referee Mathai had occasion to warn players on both sides for dangerous play.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY AMATEURS:- Sanjiva, Sanna, N. C. Puthran, Robert, Uchil, Aithappa; Kusha, Rajling, Shesappa, Krishna, Salvador.

INDIAN NAVAL DOCKYARD:- Puthran; Cadaman, Kunder; Chowdhury, Bob, Tavares; Damodar, Chowdhury; Francis, Ivor, Abraham, Subanan.

REFEREE:- T. K. Mathai.

SENIOR HARWOOD LEAGUE STANDINGS

Teams	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
I.C.L.	21	13	6	2	47	13	32
G. I. P.	21	9	10	2	36	14	28
B. Shell	21	9	10	2	33	16	28
Tata	19	11	2	6	38	20	24
B. E. S. T.	22	9	5	8	26	27	23
B. Amateurs	22	7	10	5	30	32	24
St. F. Goans	20	8	5	7	26	25	21
Asbestos	21	7	4	10	25	36	18
Goans	20	4	9	7	19	18	17
I.N.Dockyard	20	3	6	11	16	42	12
I. Gym.	21	4	4	13	13	36	12
Globe	22	3	5	14	15	46	11

'SABARIMALAI' AND AFTER

Leaders Warn Against Temple Desecrations

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

A REQUEST to the Government of India to step in and stop "the series of temple desecrations and destructions" in Travancore has been made in a telegram sent today to the Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, by nine prominent citizens, including Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, President all-India Liberal Federation, and Mr. K. Bhashyam, former Minister of Madras.

The telegram points out that as many 36 Hindu temples were said to have been destroyed so far beginning with the great sacred and ancient Sabarimalai temple in June, 1950.

Urging the Government of India to take drastic action to put a stop to this vandalism, the signatories say:

Time may come when the helpless and patient people despairing of getting effective protection from Government may be tempted to take the law into their own hands, and this may lead to communal bloodshed on a large scale which all well-wishers of our country should endeavour to prevent.

HINDU TEMPLE IN WEST INDIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Hindu temple was opened at Coder Hill, Trinidad in West Indies, on August 5 by Swami Advaitanada, leader of the Indian Cultural Mission deputed by the Bharat Seavsram Sangha to West Indies and America, according to a letter received here today from the mission. A large gathering of Indian, white and negro population in the estate town witnessed the ceremony.

King Abdullah Murder Trial

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Attorney-General Wali Salh gave details of the assassination of King Abdullah of Jordan "the most dastardly crime Jordan ever witnessed" when the trial of ten men accused of complicity in the killing began here.

King Abdullah was assassinated in Jerusalem on July 20.

Old Fines To Be Refunded

SIMLA, Aug. 18 (PTI): The Punjab Government have decided to refund Rs. 4,350 imposed as fine by the former British Government on 20 political sufferers for their participation in the national movement.

Youths Back Nehru

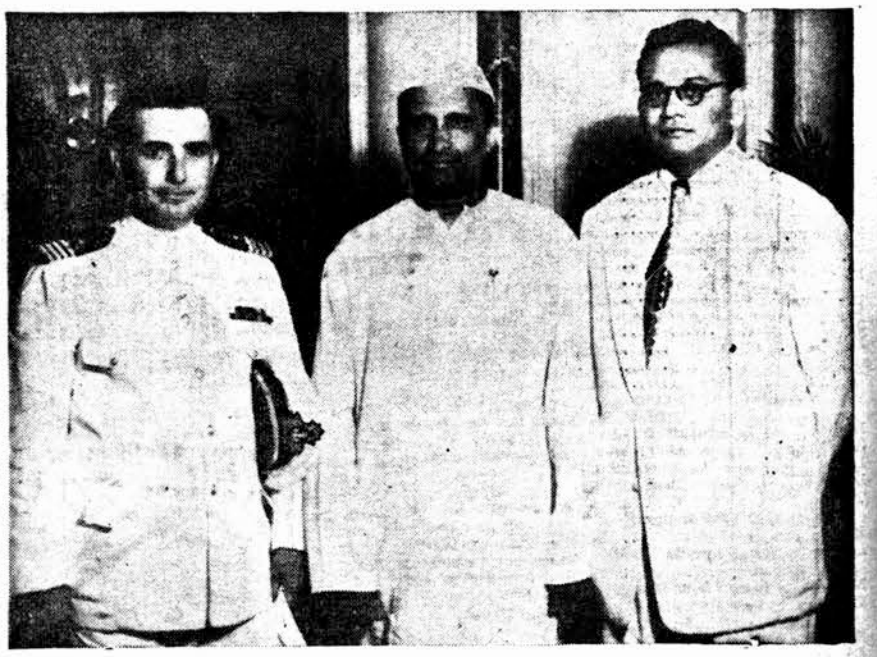
NAGPUR STARTS "NATIONAL FRONT"

NAGPUR, Aug. 18 (PTI): A "Nehru National Front" to assure Prime Minister Nehru of the support of the youth of Madhya Pradesh in his leading the nation out of the present difficulties, was formed here today at a meeting of representatives of students' unions and workers.

Speakers at the meeting emphasised that Mr. Nehru alone was capable of guiding the country's affairs in both national and international spheres at this juncture and that the present "crisis" in the Congress, which would have far-reaching effects of the nation, should be solved by a rapproachement between Mr. Tandon and Mr. Nehru.

The front, it was announced, would organise meetings and demonstrations to propagate its viewpoint, with the proposed AICC meeting at Nagpur on September 8 and 9.

PARTY TO BRAZILIAN N AVAL OFFICERS



At Mayor's Party at Corporation Hall to Capt. P. P. de Aranja Suzano (left) Commanding Brazilian Naval Training Ship "Almirante Saldanha", on Saturday. On the right is Brazil's Consul Mr. Feredia.

KAESONG EFFORTS TO FIX TRUCE LINE

Hand-To-Hand And Air Battles On Korean Front

TOKYO, August 18 (PTI-Reuter).

HAND-to-hand fighting flared up today less than 40 miles from the Korean cease-fire talks town of Kaesong, when Allied and Communist delegates conferred in an effort to work out a truce line.

In the first air battle reported for over a month American 'Sabre' jets claimed one Soviet type "M I G 15" as probably destroyed and another damaged.

In the first clash 29 'Sabre' jets fought with thirty 'M I G S' over Sonchon, north-west Korea. In the second, 'Sabre' jets battled with 24 'M I G S' in a dogfight.

Both sides threw in their ground attacks on the central sector. The Communists attacked near Yunchon, north-east of Kaesong, and the United Nations troops moved forward near Yanggu to the east. But frontline reports indicated there were no changes in the shape of the battle line—crucial talking point in the cease-fire negotiations.

ALL WELL THERE

By contrast with the frontline situation all seemed well in the Kaesong conference room where Allied and Communist sub-committees stood informally around a green maize covered table, studying maps and laughing.

The atmosphere was informal—unlike some of the previous cease-fire sessions in which delegates sat in stony silence.

The delegates' task is to find a way round the impasse on defining a truce line between the opposing armies.

The Communists want the line on the 38th parallel. The United Nations want it drawn along the present battle line, north of the parallel in most places.

TALKS GO ON

The talks went on all afternoon through the sweltering heat, with bursts of laughter coming periodically from the conference room, while Allied and Communist journalists waited outside.

The United Nations Sub-Committee consisted of Major-General Henry Hodes, the Eighth Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, and Major-General Lawrence Craigie, of the American Air Force.

The Communists' delegates were north Korea's Gen. Li Sungh-Cho and Chinese General Fang.

In line with the announced policy that the meetings would be "top secret" there was no progress report. But the delegates are meeting again tomorrow.

Reds' Allegation

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Pyongyang Radio alleged tonight that United Nations planes had been dropping poison gas bomb on North Korea, while the cease-fire talks were in progress at Kaesong.

REDS' CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, August 18 (PTI-Reuter): The United States army yesterday estimated total Communist casualties in Korea up to August 8 at 1,242,046.

This was an increase of 4,174 in an eight-day period.

Mrs. Pandit Leaves Orly Airport

PARIS, Aug 18 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States left Orly airport near Paris today for India.

LONDON, August 18 (PTI-Reuter): Mr Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, arrived at London airport from Paris this afternoon. He was to fly on to New York tonight

Protection Of Shrines

No Reply Yet From Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (PTI):—The Government of India have sent a telegram to the Government of Pakistan asking for the early fixation of a date for the proposed conference to discuss the question of protection and future maintenance of shrines and holy places in Pakistan and in India and management of the properties attached thereto it was learned here today.

The Government of India forwarded to Pakistan a draft agenda for the conference and requested that the conference should be held at Delhi in the second fortnight of July. No reply has so far been received from the Government of Pakistan.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18 (PTI): The Government of India have authorised the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to raise a thirty-year debenture loan of Rs. fifty lakhs on August 20.

LAKH INDIANS ADRIFT IN CEYLON

Failure To Qualify Under Immigration Act

COLOMBO, Aug. 18 (PTI).

MORE than 100,000 Indians in Ceylon are liable to be refused temporary residence permits because of their failure to qualify under the Ceylon Immigration and Migration Act, the "Times of Ceylon" disclosed today.

The paper said: Of about 150,000 Indians eligible for such permits, who came to Ceylon before 1944, only 40,000 have obtained them so far. The remaining 110,000 have no sufficient evidence to forward to the Controller of Immigration and Migration.

It stated that 15,000 Indians other than estate workers had left Ceylon for good. Of them nearly 1,000 were those whose applications for temporary residence permits were refused.

Upto the end of 1950 nearly 40,000 permits were issued, while over 13,000 applications were refused by the Controller of Immigration and Migration.

MADRAS, Aug. 18 (PTI): The Indian Institute of Art in Industry, Calcutta, has decided to conduct a rural survey of traditional arts, crafts and designs in Mysore State and Andhradesa.

Jai Prakash Meets Ayyangar

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (PTI): Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation today met Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Railways. The talks were of a preliminary nature and lasted over an hour. Regular discussions, it is stated, will begin on August 29.

It was learned that AIRF is bringing up a number of issues for discussion, particularly the five issues raised by Mr. J. P. Narayan in his correspondence with Prime Minister Nehru.

It is understood Mr. Ayyangar has expressed his willingness to discuss these issues and has asked for a memorandum from the federation on them.

COPPER WITHDRAWN FROM STOCKPILE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman has authorised the nation's emergency stockpile of copper to be tapped for twenty-five thousand tons to meet defence production needs, mobilisation chief Charles Wilson announced last night.

About ten thousand tons of it already has been transferred to the defence industry.

Stockpiles of key metals and other materials are maintained by the Government as emergency stores for defence needs and are usually kept intact for some national crisis

It is the first occasion in peacetime history that copper has been withdrawn for the national stockpile. The loss of four weeks production by a strike at a leading western smelter is understood to be responsible for the present acute shortage.

Mr. Wilson said the copper must be restored to the stockpile by June 30, 1952 "unless this replacement would not be in the interest of national defence.

JAP PEACE TREATY

London "Times'" Plea For Asian Countries

LONDON, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): 'The Times' said today that the aims of the Japanese Peace Treaty, except as a Western defence arrangement, may be fatally handicapped if the Asian countries were not given more scope to discuss its final text.

It added: "Although the final text has been written after consideration of all the comments submitted, it is far from certain that it will satisfy some of these countries.

"This is particularly true of the Asian countries.

"Unless time is given to discuss the kind of constructive suggestions that will satisfy Asian views, with the chance of importing them into the treaty itself, it is to be feared that few Asian countries will sign—in spite of the efforts that have been made in the present draft to meet their wishes of reparations and certain other matters."

INDIA AND JAP TREATY DRAFT

No Decision Till Next Week

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (PTI):—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Indian Cabinet met here today to decide whether India should attend the San Francisco Conference to sign the Japanese Peace Treaty early next month.

No announcement was made after the meeting nor is one expected until early next week.

India's reply to the American invitation for the conference, it was authoritatively understood, would be sent after arrival here of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to Washington.

Mrs. Pandit, who has been called here for consultations is due to be in Delhi on Monday.

Meanwhile, there has been no indication here of the Government's attitude to the final draft of the treaty which its main architect Mr. Dulles was reported to have claimed partly met Indian views.

Japs Will Be Still 'At War'!

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Japanese Prime Minister Singeru Yoshida told the Diet (Parliament) today that a formal state of war would continue between Japan and those powers which did not sign the Japanese Peace Treaty. The treaty is due to be signed at San Francisco next month.

Democrats To Send Representative

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The democratic party today accepted a Government invitation to join the Japanese delegation to the Peace Treaty Conference at San Francisco early next month and named Party Chairman Give Tomabechi as its representative.

Britain And Arabian Oil

LONDON, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Emir Faisal, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, and British Foreign Office officials met again here today to discuss disputed oil territories on the Saudi Arabian frontier.

The talks were to have ended earlier this week but have been prolonged to allow of discussion in greater detail.

A further meeting will take place at the Foreign Office next week.

AUSTRALIA'S ENVOY WITH PRESIDENT

His Excellency Mr. H. R. Gollan, High Commissioner for Australia in India presenting his Letters of Commission to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, at Rashtrapati Bhawan (Government House), New Delhi.

Morarji Will Not Oblige Rumour-Mongers

NOT RESIGNING FROM CABINET

POONA, August 18 (PTI).

RUMOURS suggesting that the Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, who is also a member of the Congress Election Committee, was resigning from the State Government as a sequel to the "crisis" in the Congress, were dismissed as "baseless" by Mr. Desai himself in an interview tonight.

These rumours would appear to have gained currency following the report of the contemplated resignation of Pandit D. P. Mishra, Home Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

Referring to the "crisis" in the Congress at the top, Mr. Desai expressed confidence that the "Congress will survive the shock and come out stronger".

"Its inherent vitality", he said, "had enabled it in the past to tide over many critical situations, and the organisation can be relied upon to resolve the present situation."

Mr. Desai emphasised that in the context of the situation that faced the country, it was essential that they all stand united and not widen the differences.

PERSIA'S REPLY TO BRITAIN

Agreement To Continue Negotiations

TEHERAN, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuters): The Persian Government handed over its reply to British proposals for an oil settlement at the seventh meeting of the two countries delegations tonight.

The nature of the reply was not immediately made known.

Informed Persian sources said the reply would be a "qualified rejection"—rejection of the main part of the proposals, but agreement to continue talks on the basis of Persian counter-proposals.

President Truman's special envoy Mr. Averell Harriman attended today's session of the talks for the first time in an attempt to avoid a threatened breakdown in the negotiations.

Britain's "oil peace" envoy Mr. Richard Stokes said today he had "no alternatives" to his proposals for settling the oil dispute with Persia.

In a statement to the press a few hours before the Persians were due to reply to the proposals, Mr. Stokes said they were "the best offer I can make."

But, Mr. Stokes said, he was prepared to negotiate "on details within these principles."

Mr. Stokes said that at the present prices the Persian Government would receive almost three times as much money from oil as previously.

GERMAN FREE CORPS

HAMBURG, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): A former S S officer and former Naval Petty Officer announced here the founding of a "German Free Corps" and claimed over 1,000 uniformed members.

They said the corps was founded on July 20 and the date had been chosen to mark their opposition to the employment in eventual German rearmament of officers, who took part in the abortive revolt against Hitler on that date in 1944.

They said the honour of the German soldier could not be cleared "until the war crimes prisons were empty."

Pak Protest Against Nehru's Speech

KARACHI, Aug. 18 (PTI): The Pakistan Government released tonight the text of two letters sent to the Government of India protesting against what Pakistan Government handout described as "Indian interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan".

The protest notes refer to the detention in Pakistan of Khan Abdul Ghacar Khan and the reference to his detention by Prime Minister Nehru.

The other letter, sent earlier was also delivered in New Delhi by the Pakistan High Commission. It said: "The Pakistan High Commission have the honour to draw their (Indian External Affairs Ministry) attention to press reports about the statement made on June 5 by the Indian Premier at Faridabad. In the course of the statement when referring to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan the Indian Prime Minister is reported to have said:

'Obviously, our freedom is not complete, and that he (Ghaffar Khan) was serving his country even in jail'. As Abdul Ghaffar Khan is in jail in Pakistan the reference to his country is presumably Pakistan.

The surprising statement constitutes gross interference in the internal acairs of Pakistan and the Pakistan Government strongly protest against."

Kripalani Styles Himself As Opposition Leader

MADRAS, August 18.

INAUGURATING the first convention of the Tamilnad Praja Party at Gokhale Hall, Mr. Kripalani said in the birth of Swaraj was found the soul of the nation

Mr. Kripalani added that he had "misgivings" whether the elections would at all be impartial, because his footsteps were doged by the police and the C.I.D. "could you imagine an opposition leader being followed by the C.I.D. when he went for canvassing?" He asked. "It is just like Attlee setting his police after Churchill".

New U. S. Ambassador For India

WASHINGTON, August 18 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman was reported today to have decided to appoint Mr. Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut and Federal Price Administrator, to succeed Mr. Loy Henderson as American Ambassador to India.

Mr. Henderson will replace Mr. Henry Grady as Ambassador to Persia. Mr. Grady is scheduled to retire early next month.

LAITHWAITE FOR PAKISTAN

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UPI-AFP): Former British ambassador in Dublin, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, is leaving Dublin today to take up his position as British High Commissioner in Pakistan.

Sir Gilbert became first the British Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland when his position as British representative there was altered to that of ambassador.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

NAGPUR, August 18 (H.S.): Mr. R. A. Kidwai, the leader of the K. M. Praja Party, it is reported, told his colleagues in Mahakoshal that Pandit Nehru has undertaken not to tour Uttar Pradesh in support of the Congress election campaign.

It may be recalled that Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was recently touring Mahakoshal, wherein it is understood, he had an opportunity to impress upon the Mahakoshal Praja Party workers that Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has resigned from the Working Committee with a view to not allow himself to be used by the Congress for election campaign.

EDITORS TO MEET RAJAJI

NEW DELHI, Aug 18 (UPI): The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspapers Editors Conference, meeting here this morning, adopted a resolution on the newspaper hartal which inter alia stated: "Having considered the circumstances which led the president of the AINEC to postpone the hartal fixed for 12th July, 1951, in consultation with the members of the Standing Committee, the standing committee resolves that the hartal be deferred."

Earlier Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the Conference under whose chairmanship today's meeting was held, reviewed the situation arising after the plenary session of the AINEC was held at Bombay in June and narrated the circumstances which had led him to postpone the hartal.

The committee then took up for consideration the question of the proposed press bill.

It adjourned at 5 p.m.

The Committee is meeting again tomorrow at 10 a.m. When Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Minister for Home Affairs, will meet the members of the committee.

The members who attended the meeting were Messrs:—Tusahar Kanti Ghosh, S. Sadanand, B. Sen Gupta, R. N. Goenka, S. N. Ghosh, A. D. Mani, J. Natarajan, B. Shiva Rao, K. Narendra, Jang Bahadur Singh, Matadin Bhageria, Manian Natesan and J. C. Himkar.

Messrs. G. A. Johnson, Nirmal Ghosh, P. N. Mehta, K. L. Shridharani, J. K. Cowley and P. D. Sharma attended the meeting by special invitation.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR MIRAJ

MIRAJ, Aug. 18 (PTI): Miraj is likely to have a medical college from June next year, according to Dr. L. B. Caruthers, Dean of the local medical school.

India's Envoy To Turkey

NEW DELHI, August 18 (PTI): Mr. C S Jha, at present Indian Charge d' Affairs at Ankara, has been appointed India's Ambassador to Turkey, the External Affairs Ministry announced tonight.

Two Killed In Derailment Near Allahabad

OVER 12 INJURED

BANARAS, August 18 (PTI).

TWO persons were killed and more than a dozen were injured in derailment of the Allahabad-bound Gorakhpur Express at 4-45 this morning near Saidabad Station of the O.T. Railway, about fifteen miles from Allahabad.

According to preliminary reports received here, one third class bogie next to the engine capsized and the other four bogies of the train jumped off the rails

A medical officer of the railway, who was travelling by the same train gave first aid to the injured.

The track is reported to have been badly damaged. Soon after receiving the accident report, the District Traffic Superintendent along with other officers left for the site in a relief train.

A passenger train which left Rambagh station of the O. T. Railway in Allahabad, before the news of the accident was received here, returned to Allahabad as the line was found completely blocked. It brought most of the passengers from the derailed train.

As the train slowly steamed back into the station platform, people anxiously waiting to get news of their friends and relatives, rushed to the compartments making enquiries.

DEAD IDENTIFIED

A PTI correspondent who motored to the scene of accident found bodies of the two killed near the track. One was a 60-year-old woman identified as an inmate of an Ashram in Banaras, and the other a forty-year-old man belonging to Hanbia village in Allahabad district. All the thirteen injured, four of them seriously, were taken in ambulance cars to a hospital in Allahabad.

A marriage party, travelling in one of the bogies which was damaged, escaped unhurt. The casualty list, according to some officials, would have been heavier but for tree against which the first bogie rested.

The cause of the derailment is not yet known. The Government Inspector of Railways will arrive here tomorrow to conduct an enquiry.

According to railway officials it will take a day for the track to be cleared to allow through running of trains, but meanwhile transhipment will proceed.

Travel Agents Form Association

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 50 travel agents meeting here today at the Taj Mahal Hotel decided to form themselves into an association to be known as the Association of Indian Travel Agents.

The aim and objectives of the Association are to promote friendly co-operation between the various travel agencies, encourage tourism and have mutual consultations on all matters relating to the interests of the travel trade. The Association will also act as a liaison with the Government in their recent drive to develop tourist traffic in the country.

Today's conference was presided over by Mr. J. V. Milton of the American Express Co. The conference was promoted by M/s. Jeena & Co., one of the oldest travel agents in Bombay.

Stop Press

IRAN'S REPLY

TEHERAN, Aug. 18 (UPA): It was learned that the text of Iran's reply to Stokes' proposals will be made public at 17-30 GMT, Sunday.

SIR LLOYD DUMAS IN CITY

BOMBAY Saturday.

Sir Lloyd Dumas, Chairman of the Australian Associated Press, and Lady Dumas passed through Bombay today by the R. M. S. "Strathaird", on their way back to Australia from London.

Sir Lloyd and Lady Dumas attended Reuter's centenary celebrations in London and later made a brief tour of the continent.

In Bombay, where they spent about four hours, Sir Lloyd and Lady Dumas were received by Mr. A. S. Bharatan, General Manager of the Press Trust of India, who showed them around the city.

Later, they were entertained at a luncheon party at the Cricket Club of India. Among the guests, besides Sir Lloyd and Lady Dumas, were Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay and Mr. Frank Moraes, Editor, the 'Times of India'.

Sir Lloyd Dumas has extensive interests in the Australian press and newsprint industry. Besides being the Chairman of the Australian Associated Press, he is also a Director of Reuters.

Goods Train Derailed On B. B. & C. I. Line

AHMEDABAD Aug. 18 (PTI): Twenty three wagons of a goods train were derailed and capsized between Dabha and Manda stations on the B B and C I Railway on August 16.

The track was damaged and through communications was suspended for about 32 hours. One Up and Two Down Mail trains were diverted over the main line via Bandikui.

Through communication was restored at 2 p.m. today

SHOP EMPLOYEE STABBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dinkar Babu Golekar an employee of a shop in North Bombay, was tonight stabbed by some unknown persons while he was walking along the Khadilkar Road at about 10 p.m., police said

Golekar was removed to a hospital where he is in a serious condition now.

No arrests have been made. The Maharbouri Police, who are investigating, believe that personal enmity is at the back of the incident

ALBUM OF GANDHIJI'S PICTURES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (UPI): A proposal is under consideration for the production of an album of Mahatma Gandhi's pictures in two volumes.

This was disclosed during question hour in Parliament today by Mr R. R. Diwakar Minister for Information and Broadcasting who added that no reliable estimate of its production could be given as details had not yet been finalised.

9 Arrested In Surat

SURAT, Aug. 18 (PTI): Police arrested yesterday nine persons for violation of prohibition laws. The police seized about one-and-half maunds of liquor and wash from them.

Mass Production Soon

PLANE TO BE ON TRIAL FOR SIX MONTHS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (UPI): The Deputy Defence Minister informed Dr. Ram Subhag Singh in Parliament that the prototype aircraft produced by the Hindusthan Aircraft factory, would be on trial for six months and after that production would begin. The requirement of the country of this type of aircraft was 300. It was understood that some foreign observers who were at the trial expressed the wish whether some aircraft of the type could be sold to them. If that was so, more aircraft would have to be produced

Manufacture of aircraft of the second design which was primarily for military use would take about 3 years.

The cost of the prototype aircraft would be over Rs. 4 lakhs while the second design would cost about Rs. 19 lakhs and 20 thousand. The cost, however, would be lesser than the imported ones

Kashmir Dispute

Azzam Pasha's Initiative To End Deadlock?

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): A Saudi Arabian delegate told reporters at the Indonesian Independence Day Party yesterday that, according to Arab press reports, Mr. Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, was taking the initiative "in an attempt to bring about an amicable solution of the Indo-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir.

The delegate said that Azzam Pasha had already met in Cairo the Pakistan and Indian diplomatic representatives to Egypt and that the Arab League Secretary-General was contemplating taking further steps in his mediatory attempts.

Indian and Pakistan sources here said that this information was completely new to them but declined to make any further comment.

Mayor's Party To Brazilian Officers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Captain P. P. de Araujo Suzano and officers of the "Almirante Saldanha", the Brazilian Navy Training Ship, now on a visit to Bombay, were entertained to tea by Mayor S. K. Patil at the Corporation Hall today.

Prominent among those present were the former Mayors of Bombay and the Chairmen of the municipal statutory committees.

The Mayor welcoming the guests recalled the ties between the two countries in the past. He said that such visits would help cement these ties.

Captain Suzano speaking in English thanked the Mayor for the warm and cordial welcome accorded to them by the citizens of Bombay.

L. A. Ramdas For Brussels

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. L. A. Ramdas, Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Poona, left for Brussels today as India's chief delegate to the conference of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics to be held there next week.

17 Communists Killed In Burma

RANGOON, August 18 (PTI-Reuter): Government forces today killed 17 Communists and wounded many more in a gun battle in the tin-producing Tavoy district bordering Siam, an army communique said.

The Government forces lost five killed.

SEPARATION OF EVACUEE INTEREST

Bill In Parliament Goes To Select Committee

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today referred the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Bill to a Select Committee.

The bill seeks to make special provisions for the separation of the interests of evacuees from those of non-evacuees in evacuee property.

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, said that by this separation evacuee property would be better administered and the respective owners would be able to enjoy their share of the property to the fullest extent.

The House was debating the Tariff Commission will when it adjourned for the day.

Proceedings In Detail

Parliament today resumed further consideration of the Bill to Regulate the Profession of Notaries moved yesterday by the law minister, but referred it to a Select Committee without any further discussion.

The Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain. then moved for reference of the "Evacuee Interest (Separation) Bill, 1951" to a Select Committee. The bill seeks to make special provisions for the separation of the interests of evacuees from those of other persons in property in which such other persons were also interested and for connected matters.

Mr. Jain said that the bill was in pursuance of the adoption by the House, during the last session, of the resolution moved by him under Article 249.

The shares of evacuees in respect of properties were mixed up with the shares of non-evacuees. It was essential to separate these interests in order to provide for better management and disposal of the evacuee property. The proposed legislation, Mr. Jain added, was in the interests of both evacuees and non-evacuees. The area of operation of the bill would be co-terminus with the area of operation of the Evacuee Property Act.

The officers who would be appointed for separating the interests would have a judicial experience or be lawyers or seven years' standing.

SEPARATION OF INTERESTS

Mr. Jain said the bill also provided for submission of claims, inquiry into claims and the separation or by lawyers of seven ration could be done

(A) By paying to the claimant the amount of the money assessed in respect of his share in the evacuee property.

(B) Transfer the property to the claimant on the latter paying the value of the evacuee share in the property,

(C) Sell the property and distribute the share proceeds between the Custodian and the claimant,

(D) Partition the property,

(E) In the case of a mortgage redeem the mortgage or

(F) In the case of a mortgagor accept the amount due in full settlement of the mortgage.

Mr. C. C. Shah (Saurashtra) said that the Bill appeared to be intended for agricultural lands. Stating that a number of cases of composite property in the urban areas would be left out of the Bill as it was now drafted, he gave an instance of a concern of an Indian and a Muslim as his partner. After declaring the title of the Muslim partner as evacuee property, the Custodian desired to take charge of his share The Indian partner would offer a fair price for it but the Custodian could not accept as the existing law did not provide for it. Mr Shah requested the Minister and the Select Committee to see that the legislation covered such cases.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam) said that unless the Minister convinced the House that something was going to be done in the matter of securing compensation to the refugees, it was useless to pass legislation like the present Bill.

Mr. Arun Chandra Guha (West Bengal) wanted a provision to be made for extending the law to such states as Government might notify whenever necessary. Statutory omission of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura from the operation of the law should not have been there.

JAIN'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain said that the object of the Bill would be achieved through the machinery of the civil courts but it would take years and years. To achieve the object within a reasonable time, the House had to pass a law which could be administered in a summary manner but which would at the same time do no injustice to the parties concerned.

It was Government's intention that a competent officer appointed under the Bill should have either judicial experience or must have been a lawyer of some standing.

The special courts set up under the Bill would also be civil courts. Appeal was also provided for. The Bill did not provide for any control of the executive over the courts. The competent officer would be under the jurisdiction of the Custodian-General, who was a judicial officer. With regard to the officer to whom the Custodian-General might transfer appeals, it was true literally that no conditions were laid down but no Government would be so "foolish as to agree to the setting up of an appellate authority inferior to the authority exercising original jurisdiction."

CONDITIONS DIFFERENT

One member had complained that the operation of the law did not extend to Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and Manipur.

Mr. Jain said this was because the Evacuee Property Law was not applicable there. The same yardstick could not be applied to the Eastern States. In the west the Muslim migrants could not come back to India and the non-Muslim displaced persons here could not go to Western Pakistan to make use of their property. Conditions in East Bengal and the Eastern States were different. Muslim migrants and non-Muslim migrants both owned properties in their respective home state. They had been able to sell their property in some cases and to make use of the money.

By separating the interests of evacuees from those of non-evacuees the properties would be better administered and the respective owners would be able to enjoy their respective shares of the properties to the fullest extent, said the Minister.

The decision separting the interests would not be an Ex parte decision. The interests of the Muslim migrants would be represented by the Custodian. The non-evacuee owner would also be there.

Perhaps an excessive attempt was being made to confuse this bill with the question of payment of compensation. Even if for the sake of argument they accepted Mr. Sahaya's proposition that the evacuee properties should be sold or disposed of in order to pay compensation, this separation of interests was the preliminary step. Mr. Jain said he did not express any opinion about this question.

The bill was referred to a Select Committee.

GOVERNOR PRESIDES OVER CONVOCATION

Raja Maharaj Singh conferring degrees to graduates of the S.N.D.T.University on Saturday.

ROLE OF EDUCATED WOMEN IN NATION'S PROGRESS

Maharaj Singh's Address To S.N.D.T. University Graduates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Governor Raja Maharaj Singh stressed here today the role of educated women in national development. He was delivering the Convocation address of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey University.

Conferring degrees on 168 women graduates of the University, 86 of whom were present at the function, the Governor cautioned them against ignoring village women who constituted the bulk of the country's female population. He pointed out that in the social sphere, both in rural as well as in urban areas they would have a large field to work in, and added; "With the inborn perspective of women, you will be wise counsellors of your husbands and brothers. Be loyal to your University, to those who have taught you here and to your parents and employers."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Referring to women's rights the Governor observed that the Constitution of India had guaranteed to the women of this country all the fundamental rights which had been embodied in it together with the specific assurance that there would be no discrimination on ground of sex. The modern movement for the emancipation of women all over the world indicated a revolution in human ideas. Women now shared with men a measure of civic powers and responsibilities never enjoyed by them before. The Governor hoped that women of this country would take full advantage of their enfranchisement and augment their equipment by learning in such institutions as the S.N.D.T. University.

At the outset the Governor unveiled in the University premises a portrait of the 92-year-old Dr. D. K. Karve "whose initiative, industry and high ideals had inspired the University since its modest beginning in 1916". He expressed the hope that more and more men and women would come forward in the cause of educational and social progress.

FUNDS

Referring to the desire of the University to expand its buildings in order to accommodate its increasing activities the Governor said that the Bombay Government had already given to the university substantial financial help and that the Central Government had also promised assistance. He hoped that liberal donors would supplement the funds of the University.

UNIQUE IN INDIA

Describing the University as unique, His Excellency said: "I am not aware of its parallel anywhere in India. It not only concentrates on subjects which are of particular interest to women but, unlike other universities in this State, it is non-regional and has adopted the mother tongue as the medium of instruction. Having transcended zonal boundaries it gains in broad cosmopolitanism. At the same time, it secures the teaching of subjects through the vehicle of a language which comes more naturally to its students.

"I am glad, however, that you have retained English as one of the compulsory subjects of study. This is a wise decision, for English has become increasingly a world language.

"This institution's ideal is that of a University which is mainly teaching and residential and, though it will not be possible to attain this in the immediate future, I trust that the head of the ship will be kept in the right direction till the shore is reached.

MORE FACULTIES

"I understand that at present only the Faculty of Arts is functioning. I hope that as soon as may be possible the remaining Faculties of Science (including Domestic Science) Fine Arts, Nursing and Education will also be created", said the Governor. "I am glad to know, however, that though these remaining Faculties have not yet been organised, the subjects with which they are concerned are at present being taught in the colleges which are affiliated to the University, for instance, biology, hygiene, sociology, domestic science, dietetics and nutrition, cooking, sewing, music, painting, economics and child psychology. Proficiency in these subjects will equip your students for the role which they will have to play either as managers of their households or in the wider field of social work and welfare or in the political life and administration of the country."

"It is a truism to say that we have a paucity of trained nurses and lady doctors. The sooner you undertake the teaching of nursing here the greater will be the chances of this deficiency being met. A mother with a knowledge of hygiene, nursing and first-aid is a great asset. Owing to their pre-occupation with their work in offices or elsewhere men are unable to devote sufficient attention to the early education, character-building and nurture of their children. What they cannot do remains the proud privilege as well as the responsibility of their wives.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

"It is in the sanctuary of the house that the first rudiments of good citizenship are imbibed. It is needless to emphasise in this context the importance of the part which our women must continue to play. I am gratified to see that there is provision in the Act for extra-mural teaching and research, physical and military training students' unions games and athletic sports. I hope that you will be able to organise these as soon as funds permit. As you know I am a great believer in healthy physical activities for women as well as men.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION

"Agreeing with the Divatia Committee, I also trust that the standard of instruction and examination for the degree and diploma courses will be raised so as to bring them, as far as possible, on a par with corresponding courses of other universities. It is no longer permissible to dogmatise that women in general are inferior to men in mental calibre. Throughout the long course of Indian history there have always been women of energy and enterprise possessing intellectual acumen and administrative ability. Even in advanced western countries it is only within the last fifty years or so that women have secured political and legal emancipation not always without considerable opposition. In India much has been gained in recent years with the goodwill of men

'Liberation Forces' Of Escapees From Iron Curtain

WASHINGTON, August 18 (PTI-Reuter): The House of Representatives has decided to encourage men in Communist countries to escape and join forces with the European Army commanded by General Eisenhower.

It passed an amendment which allows money from the Foreign Aid Bill to be used for setting up "liberation forces" among escapees and refugees from Communist countries.

Plot To Kill Mao

TWO EXECUTED: FIVE JAILED

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18, (PTI-Reuter).

PEKING RADIO on Friday accused the American Military Attache to the Chinese Nationalist Government, Colonel David D. Barrett, of organising a plot to assassinate Mao Tse-Tung, the Chinese leader last October.

Antonio Riva, 55-year old Italian, and Rinichi Yamaguchi 47-year old Japanese were sentenced to death Friday morning for their part in the plot and five others to terms of imprisonment upto five years, the radio said

The broadcast said Colonel Barrett, who was military attache in China, had been in Peking and had left in February 1940—shortly after the city fell to the Communists.

"Before he left he tried to knit together an espionage network and the seven criminals involved in this trial were part of his organisation", it alleged.

The plot, which was to fire a mortar and other weapons at Mao and other leaders during the Peking Regime's official celebrations on October 1, 1950 was thwarted by the arrest of the conspirators in September, according to the broadcast.

U. S. HAND?

The broadcast added: "Though he is not yet on trial himself, this Colonel Barrett played a leading role indirectly at the trial, showing that the master criminal in this case, American imperialism, was prepared to use anybody and everybody, including former Nazis, Mussolini Fascists and Catholic priests to continue its war against the people of China".

In addition to the death sentence, the radio listed the following as sentenced to prison terms:

Trciscio Martina, 64, Italian, life; Henri Etch, 52, French, ten years; Quirino Victor Deali, 56, Italian, six years; Walter Genthen, 39, German, five years; Mahsin-Ching, 31, Chinese, nine years.

Both Executed

A Hongkong message said: Peking radio said that Antonio Riva, 55, an Italian, and Rinichi Yamaguchi, 47, a Japanese have been executed for espionage.

U. S. DENIAL

WASHINGTON: The State Department said on Friday that Red China's claim that United States officials were behind a plot to assassinate Mao Tse-Tung "is completely and knowingly" false adds the UPA.

More French Troops For Indo-China

SAIGON, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The French Union Army will have 170,000 men fighting the Communist-led Vietminh by mid September.

Four thousand reinforcements mainly North African troops with artillery and other equipment, arrived in Indo-China today.

Disabled British Freighter Towed In

SYDNEY, August 18 (PTI-Reuter): The British freighter "Stanfirth" (7,285 tons) was towed here today after drifting disabled off the south east coast of Australia for nine days.

Troop Ship Abandoned

WELLINGTON, August 18 (PTI Reuter): The 4,436-ton New Zealand troopship "Wahine", which went aground three days ago on a reef about 200 miles north of Darwin has been abandoned to the underwriters the owners announced today.

She was on her way to Korea with 575 troops bound for Korea abroad.

'COUNTER-THRUST' IN N. GERMANY

Allied Army Exercises

BAD OEYNHAUSEN (British Army Hq.), Aug. 8 (PTI-Reuter): The biggest and most important army manoeuvres since the end of the war will take place in North Germany under British Army and Air Force direction from September 14 to 23.

Strong forces of United States, French, Belgian, Dutch, Danish and Norwegian troops will join three British Divisions in Germany in mobile operation on a wide front.

One of the purposes of the exercise, named "counter thrust" will be to achieve the fullest cooperation between the land forces and the British Air Forces of occupation.

BONN'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT

BONN, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter):— West German Finance Minister Fritz Schaefer said yesterday that there was a "grave danger" that his treasury might have to suspend payments this autumn owing to shortage of cash.

Shankarrao Deo

WARDHA, August 18 (H.S.): Shri Shankerrao Deo has made Wardha as his place of residence since he has accepted the General Secretaryship of a newly formed Sarvodaya Samaj Parishad. Taking the advantage of his stay over here, a move is afloat, it is learnt, to propose him as a candidate for the House of the People in the forthcoming general elections.

Karensky's Plans

MUNICH, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Alexander Kerensky, first Premier of the Russian Republic after the fall of the Czar, was expected to attend a "vital" Russian emigre conference in Stuttgart this weekend to plan future anti-Soviet strategy.

Mr. Kerensky left here yesterday after four days' talks with Emigre groups.

Mr. Kerensky told New York reporters in 1949 he foresaw the breakup of the Soviet system in 1951.

Ho Chi-Minh's Army

SAIGON, Aug 18 (PTI-Reuter): Vietminh leader Ho Chi-Minh, in an "Independence Day" broadcast, called for a "Victory Rice Harvest" to feed his field army which, he said, was 100,000 strong

EXODUS FROM EAST BENGAL

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (PTI). The Government of India have drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan to "factors" which have led to the increased exodus of Hindus from East Bengal since about June 7 last, according to a ministry of external affairs press note issued today.

Non-Cereal Food Cafetarias

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18: The All-India Women's Food Council is considering the question of opening non-cereal food cafetarias in Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. The Vice-President, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, is now touring these States to organise branches of the Council and explore the possibilities of opening such cafetarias in Calcutta, Patna and Shillong.

Prohibition Benefits Backward People

PROGRESS REPORT GIVES STRIKING EXAMPLES

THE creation of dry belts around the territory of Bombay State by the Governments of the bordering States and by the Government of Goa, rehabilitation of more Prohibition-affected persons in different walks of life, furtherance of the schemes of nira production and manufacture of other palm products and increased economic benefits to people, especially to those belonging to backward and labour classes, are some of the salient features of the progress report of Prohibition for the fourth quarter—January-March last.

During the quarter under review, 5,337 permits of various categories were issued for the possession and consumption of liquor as against 16,343 in the third quarter. This small number can be explained by the fact that most of the permits granted in the third quarter, after the High Court's judgment in the Prohibition Case, embraced the fourth quarter also. During the quarter, 3,667 applications were received for health permits, out of which 732 were rejected.

OFFTAKE OF LIQUOR

The total quantity of foreign liquor issued against all kinds of permits during the quarter was 82,680½ units, which represented 5.35 per cent of the offtake during the corresponding quarter of the pre-Prohibition year, namely, 1946-47. However, the total offtake of foreign liquor during the year 1950-51 came to only 4.35 per cent of that in 1946-47.

During the quarter under review, while 692 new permits were issued for the consumption and use of ganja, bhang and opium, as against 681 during the previous quarter, the consumption of these drugs bore the proportion of 1.25 per cent, 3.5 per cent and 14.3 per cent, respectively, to the average quarterly issues of 1946-47.

SACRAMENTAL WINE

During the first year of Prohibition, 1,320 authorizations were granted for the possession and use of sacramental wine or liquor and 7,054 quart bottles were consumed against these authorizations. Of these authorizations, 1,012 were granted in Greater Bombay. Most of these permits were granted to Parsis who have got to observe certain religious ceremonies in which wine or liquor is to be used

The Home Guards Organisation continued to give its full co-operation and assisted the Police authorities in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act. During the first year of Prohibition, as many as 1,693 Home Guards were doing Prohibition work and they participated in 648 Prohibition raids, resulting in 465 arrests.

DRY BELTS

The Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Hyderabad took steps to create dry belts around Bombay State and also to convert liquor shops within the next few miles' belt into "on" shops, restricting the supply of liquor to these shops. The Portuguese Government has removed liquor shops beyond a distance of about two miles from the border and has also put a stop to liquor trade on the Anjadev Island, which is situated very close to the Kanara District.

PALM PRODUCTS

The five-year Nira and Palm Products Scheme is progressing well During the first year of Prohibition, the Nira Organization opened 319 nira centres in the State. They tapped about 30,000 palm trees and produced as many as 2,15,444 gallons of nira. Out of these, 1,77,239 gallons were sold, while from the unsold and fermented nira, 11,322 pounds of gur were manufactured.

Under the Palm-Gur Scheme, which is being looked after by the Village Industries Committee, palm-gur centres were organised in 26 villages in Thana District and 60 villages in Surat District. In all 4,36,071 pounds of palm-gur were manufactured during the year as against 1,28,000 lbs. during the previous year. This industry employed 1,601 tappers.

The installation of the power alcohol plant at Nasik Distillery was completed during the quarter under review.

Eighty-four Prohibition-affected persons were rehabilitated in the various schemes sanctioned by the Government and certificates to about 335 such persons were issued in order to enable them to secure employment elsewhere, during the quarter

Propaganda and recreation activities continued during the quarter as usual. At the end of March last, there were 138 Sansar Kendras in the State. Forty-six of them were managed by the Bombay State Prohibition Board, 57 by co-operative societies, 19 by village panchayats and 16 by other agencies. The average daily attendance at these kendras was 4,553. One more recreation centre-cum-canteen was opened at Mhaskatri, in Dangs District, bringing the total number of such canteens to four in that District

The greatest benefits of Prohibition have, perhaps, been bestowed on backward classes and tribes such as Dangis, Bhils, etc., noted previously for their drinking habits. A tanner in Banaskantha District, who was spending Rs. 150 a month on drinks and who had incurred a debt of Rs. 1,500, has been able to repay two-thirds of his debt and his family life is now peaceful.

BETTER OUTLOOK

Prohibition has also brought about improvement in the working and living conditions of artisans and other semi-skilled workers such as handloom weavers, carpenters, gold-smiths, etc. Shri Gajanan Bhiwa Powar, a fitter in a cycle-shop at Kurduwadi, in Sholapur District, who used to spend all his earnings on liquor, has now been able to purchase a radio set. A typical instance showing general improvement is the average daily sale of 3,000 tolas of silver in Modase Taluka alone.

Due to Prohibition, there has been a great change in the social values and manners, particularly among backward tribes and classes. Reports indicate that Prohibition has resulted in lesser family tensions, better and cordial relations at home, greater and proper care of children, almost complete absence of street brawls and of quarrelsome atmosphere of the neighbourhoods, and above all, in general, peace and tranquillity, particularly among groups once noted for drinking.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarajanagar, Madras 17.

National Bank Of India

The local office of the National Bank of India Ltd., has received the following telegram from its Head Office in London:—

"Directors declared interim dividend for the year 1951 of 8 per cent less income tax at 9/6d in the £ payable 13th September."

NEW BOSS OF INDIAN CRICKET IS "MAKER OF MODERN CALCUTTA"

(Continued From Page 9)

elected in 1921. Now, there was also a change in the status of the Calcutta Municipality. Through the efforts of Sir Surendranath Banerjee, the Calcutta Municipality was turned into a CORPORATION and the election of a Mayor was decided upon. In the 1922 elections, the Swarajists captured the City Corporation by a big majority. Desabhandu Chittaranjan Das was elected Mayor.

The Swarajists, then, decided to bring in Subhas Chandra Bose as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. It was proposed that Bose be paid a thousand rupees as salary and Mukherjee was to work under him, but then, there was a peculiar difficulty. Mukherjee was getting a salary of Rs. 1400! To straighten up matters, Das proposed that Mukherjee's salary be reduced to Rs. 700 but the latter refused to accept the cut, and was willing to quit, straightaway. "Think over again", Das pleaded with Mukherjee, but he was adamant. Then an alteration was made in the salary scale for Bose. He was to be paid fifteen hundred rupees and Mukherjee was to continue with his fourteen hundred.

Das who never took any rebuffs from any one had to yield here to the wishes of Mukherjee, only because the latter was a very capable officer and indispensable.

Subhas had no experience of administration in any field, then. In those days, H. S Suhrawardy who was Deputy Mayor, strongly disapproved the bringing in of Bose over the head of a talented and experienced officer like Mukherjee. Indeed, the Executive Officership of Subhas would have been a poor show, had it not been for the able assistance Mukherjee rendered him. Even C. R. Das understood the correct position in these matters pretty soon, and was all warmth and praise for Mukherjee.

Fakir Episode

Now, in 1924, there was a Hindu-Muslim disturbance in Calcutta. It arose out of a petty incident. A Muslim Fakir, who used to be sitting around the New Market area suddenly died, and H. S. Suhrawardy was insistent that he should be buried on the spot where he died. Now, it was at one end of the New Market, and such a burial would have caused obstruction to road traffic that side. When the Superintendent of the New Market telephoned Mukherjee, he was all firmness not to allow the Muslim demand, but Subhas Bose ordered that if the Muslims were persistent, they could have their way and so, it was, that the Fakir was buried where he died, and a mausoleum erected over the place later on!

The same year Subhas was sent to Alipore Jail. Now, the question of the Chief Executive Officer cropped up again. Mukherjee was the only man the people of the city generally preferred. He was appointed. There was terrific work in office and Mukherjee sat up at his desk even up to eleven of the clock in the night! When he demanded an assistant, the Corporation refused to sanction the appointment, though the Bengal Government insisted that a man should be given. For the next three years, he carried on in office smoothly in Calcuta from the Mandalay jail and he was to be brought back to the Corporation as Chief Executive Officer. In those days, Sarat Chandra Bose, Nalini Sarkar, B. C. Roy, Subhas Bose, Nirmal Chander were the 'Big Five' prominent in Bengal's political arena. They ran the politics of the province Besides them, there was J M Sen Gupta, whom Gandhiji had described as the wearer of the 'Triple Crown'. He was Mayor of the City, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and leader of the Swarajists in the legislature. On the eve of Subhas' return to Calcutta, some politicians asked Sen Gupta as to what he proposed doing if Subhas came back. In 1928 when he actually arrived, Sen Gupta asked Mukherjee what was to be done, but the latter had no answer. Congressmen were insistent that Bose be taken back as the Chief Executive Officer.

In such a situation, one prominent Bengal leader requested Mukherjee to resign.

Mukherjee questioned the leader whether he was incompetent in office, and said that he would leave, if the Corporation passed a 'vote of no-confidence' against him!

That, the Swarajists knew they could not successfully do, since 95 per cent of the Councillors were backing up Mukherjee. Somehow, Bose did not come back to the Corporation again, and he left for Europe, for reasons of health. Mukherjee continued in office peacefully.

Again, a crisis came in 1941 when his term of office was to be terminated. "I was not anxious to continue at all", Mukherjee told me one day in 1950, talking about the events of those days. There were men like Shalipata Chatterjee and Dr. B. N. Dey who were proposed by some people to succeed him. But the Nawab of Dacca was very insistent that Mukherjee alone should continue in that office.

No Backdoor Tactics

At that time a friend approached Mukherjee and told him that if he wanted to continue in office, he had better offer a bribe to someone in the Fazlul-Huq Ministry, to which the Executive Officer curtly replied:

"IF I COULD PAY A BRIBE. I COULD ALSO TAKE IT, AND I SHALL DO NEITHER"! Here again, Hasan Ispahani (now Pak Ambassador in Washington) who was a leading Corporation councillor in those days prevailed upon Mukherjee to continue in office for another year. But he was all for leaving and he left.

No Politics

In September 1941, Mukherjee was appointed Administrator in Tatanagar for a period of three years, at the close of which he retired from active working life. I asked him why he did not enter politics, to which his reply was all too brief: "I don't like the political atmosphere here at all!"

Mukherjee was a member of the Indian Industrial Delegation which visited the United States in 1946, under the leadership of Mr. H. S. Malik, who is at present our Ambassador in Paris. The object of this delegation was to secure industrial aid for India, and in the actual negotiations conducted by Malik and Mukherjee, they had hoped for a fair amount of success. Mukherjee had prolonged discussions with Dr. Concanan of the State Department in Washington. Sir G. S. Bajpai, our High Commissioner in Washington then, was also present. Dr. Concanan asked the great Bengali a very thoughtful question. "Dr. Mukherjee, why have you come?" and suggested, "If you come with the same idea as some of the rich men of your place who came before you, that you could dictate to us anything, you had better go back early". The American Technical Expert also added that if the Malik delegation was there to show off the wealth of Indians in America, they would get nothing! Concanan continued that the Americans liked the Indians, but, for the money they would invest in India, on Indian industrial enterprises, they looked forward to gather fair returns, since the Americans were not philanthropists in these matters!

Frank Talk Tells

Mukherjee had, of course, his own terms. He told Concanan that in any industrial enterprise with American-aid, Indians should have 51 per cent of interests, as against the 49 given to the Americans. Mukherjee also pleaded that the management of such concerns should be in the hands of Indians themselves after some time. He further wanted training given to Indians in the industries the Americans would start in this country.

Concanan was so impressed with the frank talk of Mukherjee that he said, the United States would be only too happy to accept the terms the delegation proposed, and they would be willing to invest American capital here.

Mukherjee returned with high hopes, and thought the results of his mission would be fully fruitful. Then in 1947, with the coming of independence to India and the talk of nationalisation by Congress leaders everywhere, Americans changed their views in the matter.

Gifted Family

Mukherjee hails from a very gifted family. His elder brother Mr. S. C. Mukherjee is a retired I.C.S. officer whose children are occupying positions of trust and importance in the country today. One of them, is Air Vice-Marshal Mukherjee in Delhi, another P. C. Mukherjee, is in charge of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop as Administrator. S. C. Mukherjee's daughter is the gifted woman politician, Mrs. Renuka Ray, whose husband Mr. S. N. Ray is at present the Chief Secretary in the State of West Bengal.

One of the finest virtues of Mukherjee is doing anything thoroughly and efficiently. After retirement from Tatanagar he has gone into business. He is a director of several joint stock companies in India such as the Assam Bengal Paper Mills and the Assam Bengal Cements. He has also been consulted by Indian Rulers on industrial and administrative questions. Even at the age of seventy, he leads a very active life.

He has a good appetite and keeps himself in rosy health. Occasionally, he goes to see the movies and he is an incessant smoker of choice cigarettes. He has social graces and winsome manners and it is a pleasure to be in his company for any length of time. His talks are full of wit and wisdom, and there is felicity of expression in what he talks. A good soul, he has qualities that make a truly great man.

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City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Vad 3, 2007.
Muslim: Zilkad 15, 1370.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 21, 1320.
Sunrise 6-21 a.m.
Sunset 7-04 p.m.
Hightide 01-00, 13-23.
Lowtide 07-02, 19-43.

Today's Engagements

KARALEEYA THOZHILALI SEVA SANGH: Public meeting at Podar College Matunga, 5-30 p.m. to observe P. Krishna Pillai Day.

ARYA SAMAJ: Meeting to consider the constitution of Anti-Provincialism League, Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Pated Road, 4 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Meeting at Nair Hospital compound, Anand Vihar, 9-45 a.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Origin and Scope of Asanas", Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, AUG. 19.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 K. Desai, G songs, 08-15 S. G. Nevrekar hindol, 11-45 R. Mundkur, kh.v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 H. Singh, guitar, 13-40 Week's prog., 13-45 Out of the box, 17-30 S. G. Nevrekar, bhimpalas, 18-10 H. Singh, guitar 18-30 R. Mundkar, kh.v.d., 19-00 K. Desai, G geet, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air Trio, Kalyan; 19-30 S. K. Abhyankar, Kafi, 19-45 For Industrial workers, 20-30 Azimkhan, des on sitar, 20-45 K. Desai, G songs, 21-15 R. H. Hafan, K. music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 L. Clarke, Music of Masters.

VARIATIONS, 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 H. Singh, guitar, 08-45 G. Powale, bhavgeet, 11-00 Request prog., 12-15 A. Gogate, "Abhas", M. 13-00 G. Powle, bhavgeet, 13-30 M. A. Rauf, ghazal, geet, 13-50 R. S. Pai, shudh sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 R. M. Patan and party, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 G. Powle, M songs, 20-30 K. Chandar, U. talk, 20-45 S. G. Navrekar, M. pad, 21-00 M. A. Rauf, geet, ghazal, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Radha Mundkar, kh.v.d., 22-15 R S. Pai, maluha kedara and khamavati.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 m.—08-15 S. Shukla, vocal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-20 W. Mohamad, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Dil-ki dunya (Ahm.), 19-00 S. Shukla, vocal, 19-15 W. Mohamad, ghazals, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 S. Shukla, vocal (Baroda), 19-50 K. L. Saigal (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 V. Shelat, malgunji, 20-30 Your choice, (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat's music, Delhi relay (Ahmd), 21-15 W. Mohamad, geets, 21-30 S. Shukla, vocal

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Voice, of prophecy, 1-00 Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon Serenade 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N. Cloutier and his music, 4-30 Concert Hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's good day, 7-30 BBC news, 7-15 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-15 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 Music for lunch, 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog, 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 Down harmony lane, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth 7-55 Rhodes record of week, 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 C. Kunz at piano, 18-45 Top score, 19-45 Concerto (Handel's), 21-00 "Educating Archie", 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India and For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, and Weekly review, 20-20 Pak affairs in Br. press, 20-30 Health and hygiene, 20-35 Letters replies.

DEPRESSION WEAKENS

All-India Weather

POONA, Aug. 18 (PTI): The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday, August 18, 1951:—

Yesterday's shallow depression over Gangetic West Bengal and the neighbourhood moved west-northwestwards and weakened. It lies this morning as a shallow low over southeast Uttar Pradesh and the adjoining parts of Vindhya Pradesh. It is likely to weaken further and merge into the seasonal trough of low pressure.

There has been widespread rain in east Uttar Pradesh and Malabar and South Kanara. Rainfall has been local in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Punjab (I) east Rajasthan, Gujarat, the Konkan, North Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin, with heavy falls in Gujarat.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL EVENING: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, the Konkan and Malabar-South Kanara and local in Assam, West Bengal West Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I) Vindhya Pradesh, north Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Gujarat, Deccan (Desh), and Travancore-Cochin. A few light showers are also likely to occur in Orissa, east Rajasthan, south Madhya Pradesh, north Hyderabad and coastal Andhradesa.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart:

	Temp. Mx	Mn	24hs	SJ	Rainfall Dfn
Ahmedabad	83	75	2.2	14.4	—7.3
Ahmednagar	86	69	0	13.2	+2.8
Baroda	82	74	2.9	13.2	—10.7
Belgaum	75	67	0.2	30.8	—1.4
BOMBAY	86	78	0.1	60.5	+8.4
Calcutta	89	81	0	31.7	—0.2
Delhi	92	81	0.1	8.4	—6.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	73	0	15.5	+1.9
Lucknow	92	80	0.3	12.5	11.1
Madras	96	83	0	5.6	—0.4
Nagpur	84	74	0	25.0	—4.7
Patna	90	79	0.2	20.5	—5.3
Poona	82	71	T	9.5	—4.0
Sholapur	91	71	0	15.1	+4.3
Simla	70	61	0.2	24.5	—9.3
Surat	94	78	0.1	23.0	—7.9

Rainfall In Lake Area

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay city and suburbs will have variable skies and a few light showers during the next 24 hours, according to a mid-day bulletin issued by the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau today.

The rainfall recorded in the last 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. today at Colaba was 7 cents, Santa Cruz 5 cents while no measurable amount of rain fell at Juhu.

In the lake region, Tansa received 58 cents, Vihar 15 cents, Tulsi 28 cents and Pawai 12 cents.

Hurricane Hits Miami

MIAMI, Aug. 18 (UPA): A hurricane "with smoke in its eye" coiled 120 m.p.h. winds off Jamaica on Friday night ready to strike a king size blow on the fertile tourist playing ground.

The Miami Weather Bureau at 4-30 p.m. (EST) warned that the hurricane was increasing in intensity and already was a "very dangerous storm"

The hurricane lashed at Jamaica on Friday night and whirled steadily on in the general direction of the United States mainland 600 miles away.

Registration Rules For Nurses

BOMBAY, Saturday: Objections and suggestions in respect of a proposed amendment to the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Rules, 1935, will be received by the Government of Bombay upto September 19 next. The draft amendment, which is in respect of Form A in Schedule II of the Rules, has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of August 16.

Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Bill To Amend Bombay Local Boards Act

OPPOSITION MOVE TO HOLD UP PROGRESS

POONA, Aug. 18 (PTI).

No progress was possible on the bill to... amend the Bombay Local Boards Act during today's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the first reading of the bill was inconclusive at the end of the day. Further debate on the bill will be held on Monday when the finance minister will also present supplementary demands for 1951-52.

During today's discussion, the bill, which gives power to Government to extend the term of a reconstituted district local board to three years was stoutly defended by congress members, while it continued to come under fire from opposition benches.

THRUST AT OPPOSITION

Mr. G. H. Deshpande (congress) said that the argument of the Opposition members that the congress was afraid to risk elections to the district local boards as their results might mar the chances of the party in the general elections was entirely wrong. It was a foregone conclusion that the present party in power would be returned in a majority at the general elections. They needed no "backdoor methods" to assure a majority for themselves.

Mr. G. W. Momin (fourth party) felt that it was necessary that elections to the district local board and the assembly and parliament should not clash in order not to create confusion or give rise to complaints that elections being not free and fair.

Why should, he asked, members of the opposition indulge in such attacks on the Congress Party that it was tottering and disintegrating, when their leaders, at the most, hoped to build up a strong opposition to the congress after the next general elections, and certainly did not think in terms of assuming power defeating the Congress?

Similar views were also expressed by Mr. S. L. Silam, Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, Mr. M. D. Joshi and Mr. C. M. Vakeel (congress).

Opposing the bill, Mr. D. A. Deshmukh (Ahmednagar North) asked why Government did not make the preliminary arrangements for the elections in the last two years. He was sure that even if the bill was passed by the house on the strength of the Congress majority, it would meet with violent opposition outside the house.

KHEDGIKAR OPPOSES

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar said that there was a political move behind the bill which aimed at postponement of elections to the reconstituted district local boards. If held earlier than the general elections, the local board elections would have served as a training ground for the bigger experiment of the general elections.

Mr. Khedgikar said whether there were cogent reasons or not for postponing the board elections, his opposition to the bill was based on a fundamental principle. It was that the bill would permanently enable Government to extend the life of reconstituted boards, whose members were nominated by Government, upto 3 years. That was a step which would work against the successful functioning of democracy.

Tandon's Call To People

BIJAPUR, Aug. 18 (PTI): Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, Congress President, asked the people to unite under the national flag to maintain and enhance its prestige.

Mr. Tandon, who is now touring Karnatak, also laid the foundation-stone of the Vijaya College building on the Bijapur-Sholapur road yesterday.

Mr. Tandon, who was accompanied by Mr. Nijalingappa, and Mr. Kala Venkatarao, left for Bagalkot.

ROLE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Centre's Interest Assured

KHARAGPUR, Aug. 18 (PTI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India, gave an assurance that the Government would continue to take a deep interest in the all round development of facilities of technical education throughout the country.

Maulana Azad, opening the Indian Institute of Technology here today, said that the main function of the Institute would be to provide facilities for training high grade engineers and technologists. The institution would have provision for the teaching of 2,000 students at the undergraduate level, and one thousand students for post-graduate study and research.

Earlier Maulana Azad referred to the services of the late Mr. Ardeshir Dalal, who as Member for Planning and Development of the Government of India, mooted the idea of the institute and also to Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, who was Chairman of the Committee that drew up the first plan for its establishment.

The West Bengal Governor, Dr. K. N. Katju, who presided expressed the hope that the institute would meet our national needs in the shape of technical education.

Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Director of the Institute, assured its founders that they would not spare any effort to fulfil their high expectations.

CREW OF GOODS TRAIN ARRESTED

Alleged Pilferring Of Cloth

SURAT, Aug. 18 (PTI): A railway driver, a guard, two firemen and four mazdoors have been arrested by the railway police on a charge of "pilferring cloth from a goods train".

A report received here from Broach says these men manning a goods train removed cloth parcels from a wagon between Varnama and Makarpura stations on the Broach-Baroda route.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial dispute between the Messrs. Narotamdas Bhau Jewellers, Bombay, and their workers regarding the latter's demand in respect of bonus, increased pay, provident fund and other conditions of service has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

Brihad Bharatiya Bhavan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Committee of the Indian Overseas League of Mombasa is now making efforts of establishing in Bombay a "Brihad Bharatiya Bhavan" for providing necessary facilities to Indian Overseas passengers passing through Bombay and for looking after their welfare.

The twelve-man Committee consists of Mr. Amritlal K. Kanji, President, Mrs. Indubahen Maganbhai Patel, Vice-President, and other ten prominent persons. Its office is at 31, Peoples' Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay—1. (Phone—24055).

Mayor Patil Felicitated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay and President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was today felicitated on behalf of the All-India Middle Class National Front at Annapurna.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. U. K. Oza, General Secretary of the Front paid tributes to Mr. Patil's services to the country in general and to Bombay City in particular. He said that the middle class people were proud of Mr. Patil, who belonged to their class, and due to his wisdom, sincerity and selfless services rose to the high position that he held today.

Mr. Patil in a short speech expressed his thanks for the honour done to him and adviced the organisers of the front to help in rebuilding the society in the country.

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City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

The Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,905 and Indian Irons at Rs. 30-7.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 18.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange was fairly steady with increased buying supports. It appears that some professional Bears who were depressing Silver were inclined to book profits.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 185-6 and declined at Rs. 185 on reversed selling pressure. At this level there was increased short covering and Silver price advanced at Rs. 185-14. Ready mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 187-6 and Spot bullion was placed at Rs. 186-10.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-9 for Bhadarva delivery and declined at Rs. 112-7 in sympathy with Silver but firmed up at Rs. 112-12 on renewed buying. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 77-12.

Final closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	187	10	0
Forward	186	12	0
Ready Gold	113	12	0
Forward	112	12	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY Aug. 18.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 pc. 1955	99	9	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	94	0	0
2 3/4 p c. 1960	95	15	0
3 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	89	4	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	92	14	0
3 p.c. 1951/54	100	4	0
3 p.c. 1953/55	101	3	0
3 p.c. 1957	100	6	0
3 p.c. 1959/61	98	8	0
3 p.c 1963/65	95	13	0
3 p.c 1966/68	94	5	0
3 p.c. 1964	96	0	0
3 p.c. 1970/75	93	2	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954/59	103	0	0
4 p.c 1960/70	108	2	0
4 1/2 p c. 1955/60	107	14	0
4 1/2 p.c.	111	4	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

p.c. Bombay 1962	96	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	97	8	0
3 3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	95	8	0
3 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	95	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	99	15	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	99	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	101	0	6
3 p.c. Madras 1952/53	112	0	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	100	4	0
3 p.c. NWF 1962	111	0	0
3 p.c. BPT 1970	105	14	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni.	104	8	0
3 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959	110	0	0
3 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1954	108	0	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

The produce market was steady today with better demand in cash market. Groundnuts and Linseed prices hardened. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	Rs. 41	0	0
Madras Coromandal	40	8	0
Bold	39	0	0
December-January	35	12	0
LINSEED			
Bold	33	2	0
August-September	33	2	0
October-November	33	12	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	32	8	0
September	152	0	0
May	157	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut Local	22	0	0
Upcountry	21	2	0
August	21	2	0
October	20	15	0
September	20	12	0
Linseed Oil	18	12	0
Castorseed Oil	21	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

120 Ready Japan	5	2	0
150 Ready Japan	4	8	0
120 Ready Italy	4	11	0
150 Ready Italy	4	8	0
150 B Box August	884	0	0
150 D. Box Sept.	892	0	0

August opened Rs. 882 Highest Rs. 889 and Lowest Rs. 873.

U.S.-Thai Rubber Pact Signed

BANGKOK, Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Thailand and the United States today signed a two-day agreement on the export of natural rubber to America, it was announced here.

Under the agreement, the Thai Government guarantees to supply 125,000 metric tons of natural rubber for purchase by American private and Government buyers.

The United States, in turn, guarantees to buy the rubber.

GROUNDNUT WITHOUT SHELLS

Rail Freight Rate To Be Reduced

MADRAS, Aug. 18 (PTI): The Railway Rates Tribunal here has held that the present separate higher classification of groundnuts (without shells) compared to other oilseeds is "unreasonable."

The Tribunal has ordered the railways concerned to take necessary steps on or before October 31 next for the reduction of freight rates for groundnuts (without shells) to the same wagon load rates charged for other oil seeds.

The judgment of the Tribunal was delivered on a complaint filed by a food products company from Uttar Pradesh that the railway freight classification of groundnuts without shells was unreasonable.

Groundnuts without shells are presently classified as Fifth Class when in small quantities and Second Class when in wagon loads. A number of other oil seeds such as castor seeds, are, however, classified as Fourth Class as smalls at substantially lower wagon loads scales.

U.S.-Czech Trade Relations: Severance Urged

WASHINGTON Aug. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously recommended yesterday that the United States cut off all trade relations with Czechoslovakia until Mr. William M. Oatis, the imprisoned American correspondent was released.

Position Of Scheduled Bank

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 10th August:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(1) Borrowing from banks	21,98,25,000
(2) Other demand liabilities	588,82,32,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(1) Borrowing from banks	37,50,000
(2) Other time liabilities	288,75,29,000
Cash in India	
(1) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	33,50,83,000
(2) Rupee Coin	3,09,41,000
(3) Subsidiary Coin	65,17,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	66,45,36,000
Advances in India	522,68,27,000
Bills discounted in India	9,47,92,000

Indian Cotton Figures

Export by Rail from 1st September 1950 to 16th August 1951	Bales.	4,70,559
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 16th August 1951		8,58,354
Same period last year.		10,07,592
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th August 1951		4,17,653
Same time last year		5,62,217

Karachi Markets

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

Cotton market steadier on revival of Chinese demand following availability of two more steamers for shipping. Yesterday Chinese shippers brought 4,000 bales. Cloth market steadier.

Current quotations: Cotton 289, F. 107-8, NT 1048, LSS 106, Fourp 96, Cottonseeds, November 5-13, Gold 87.

NEWS FROM U. S. MAR KETS

SHORT COVERING HARDENS COTTON PRICES

Wall Street Market Steady

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Prices advanced smartly on trade price fixing, New Orleans buying and short covering with scale-up hedging supplying the contracts. Continued hot dry weather in texas with no relief reported in sight which pointed to further cotton deterioration provided a bolstering influence.

In addition to dry hot weather in Texas, a good part of the renewed demand for futures reflected substantial business in Worthstreet yesterday with one quarter estimating sales of printcloths mostly for fourth quarter delivery at 12 million yards. In the afternoon prices backed away from earlier highs closing barely steady under moderate hedge-sellings and weakend profittaking which tended to counter possibility of rurther cotton deterioration in Texas and bullish textile news. Sales around 175,000 bales.

The market opened unchanged to three points higher, rose to maximum gains of 15 to 27 points, then dropped back gradually to close one to 15 points higher.

Following are the closings with the price range:—

Delivery	Opening	High	Low	Close
Spot				35.30
Oct.	34.48	34.70	34.48	34.62
Dec.	34.47	34.70	34.47	34.60
March	34.55	34.76	34.55	34.57
May	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.59
July	34.16	34.34	34.16	34.17
Oct.	32.85	33.07	32.92	32.90
Dec.	32.75	32.89	32.80	32.76
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				34.70
Oct.	34.41	34.62	34.40	34.55
Dec.	34.39	34.59	34.37	34.51
March	34.58	34.75	34.55	34.65
May	34.52	34.71	34.52	34.60
July	34.13	34.30	34.19	34.19
Oct.	32.90	32.97	32.94	32.91
Dec.	32.74	32.75	32.75	32.73

WALL STREET MARKET

Shrugging off corrective profittaking the market this morning continued move forward under an impressive leadership. Fresh gains mostly ranging upto one dollar developed over a broad front in fair activity with the industrial average reaching the highest for 21 years and the composite average only fractionally under the 1951 high. American telephone and telegraph continued to find favour and added half point to a new high of 162-5/8. The averages at noon were industrials 266.41 and rails 81.02

With weekend approaching buyers inclined to slacken activities during the afternoon. However, the realising that developed exerted only a small effect and in the final hour the market was fluctuating under the day's highs in most instances. Profittaking was more insistent late dealings and the market finished with only a predominance of mostly fractional advances. The session closed steady.

Chicago Grains

Chicago grains were generally lower early reflecting hedge-selling in wheat and profit-taking in response to favourable weather and crop conditions both in the United States and Canada. Some maize selling developed based on reports of heavier bookings from the country. However the market met support from export interests against sales of 5,000 tons of wheat to Germany, one cargo of maize to France and reports that Norway was marketing for ten thousand tons of wheat and ecuador two cargoes.

SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver was unchanged on the New York Market today at 90.16 cents per ounce.

PEPPER MARKET

Black pepper prices forged ahead in sharply expanded dealings with grinders and dealers re-entering the market on a larger scale. The broader demand reflected the strength of India where Russia is marketing for supplies with some additional purchases reported made. Recent reports of a small lampong crop with shipments not expected to start until September and tightening Malabar supplies were additional buying incentives locally. Spot was sold from 176-1/2 to 178 August shipment at 178 and September at 177 ex-dock. Offerings presently are firmly held at 180 for all positions.

TIN PRICES

The prices of tin for spot remained unchanged on the New York market today at 103 cents per pound

In the forward market, the following were closing prices:

September, 101.00 bid; November 101.00 bid.

SEED PRICES

The following were prices of seeds on the New York market today:

Soyabeans 16 traded; Tallow, extra, 9-3/4; Tallow, Special 8-3/4; Pepper, black, 180 asked. Castorseeds U.S. $230 nom fob Brazil per long ton.

CASTOR OIL PRICE

Castor oil in tank cars was today quoted at 18.75 cents per pound traded.

COPRA PRICE

Copra was sold at $180 per short ton today.

Cocoanut oil was offered at 13-1/2 cents per pound, one-half cent lower.

U.S. STEEL

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market otday:

High 43, Low 42-1/4, Close 42-3/4

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, August 17.

Trading slightly improved but the undertone was still hesitant. Price changes were sight. The good Wall Street tone favourably influenced dollar based issues. Belgian issues under the leadership of Asturienne Des Mines continued to improve. Among French issues, terres rouges and rubbers held firm. German and Japanese loans continued to fall French rentes recovered.

BRUSSELS: Today's session coming as it did between the Assumption holiday and the weekend was extremely quiet except in coal mines which were active. Prices varied from steady to firm with steels, engineerings and coal mines prominent on the upside. Canadians were favoured on Thursday Wall Street news while colonials were well supported.

AMSTERDAM: The market again hardened especially shippings and Indonesians which gained two points. Industrials held steady and unilever firmer while investments were weaker.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, August 17.

KARNAK:	
September	175.65— 35
November	107.95—220
January	113.50—230
ASHMOUNI:	
August	125.00 ..
October	93.50—190

Hong Kong Gold Higher

HONG KONG, August 17.

Gold opened on the Hong Kong market today at 316-3/4 Hong Kong Dollars per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averdupois.

Singapore Tin Price

SINGAPORE, August 18.

On the Singapore market today the price of tin was quoted at SS$415-3/4 per picul of 133.3 pound f.o.h.

Yesterday's price was quoted at SS$411-1/4 per picul.

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, August 17.

White muntok was quoted at 975 an black lampong at 725 straits dollars per picul sellers ex-godown The market ruled steady.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The tin market was steady Friday morning with spot marked up 3-3/4 pounds sterling to 852-1/2 pounds and three months up one pound sterling to 823-3/4.

The turnover amounted to 65 tons of which 25 were for cash.

Closing prices at the morning session were:

SPOT—buyers, 850; sellers, 855; business 852-1/2 to 850.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 822-1/2, sellers, 824; business 824 to 820.

SETTLEMENT — 852-1/2.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 50 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 852-1/2; sellers, 857-1; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 825-1/2; sellers, 826-1/2; business 826-1/2 to 825.

RUBBER PRICES

The following were closing prices of rubber on the New York market today:

SPOT 44, 44-1/2

Sept. 43-3/4, 44-1/4, business 44-1/4 to 44.

Oct. 42, 42-1/2, business 42-1/2.

Nov. 41, 41-3/4, business 41.

Oct.Dec. 41-1/4, 41-1/2, business 41-1/4.

Jan.Mar. 37-3/4, 38 business 38.

Apr.June 35-1/2, 36.

LONDON SILVER

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged in London today at 78-1/2 pence per ounce.

LONDON MERCURY

The price of mercury remained unchanged today at 73-1/2 pounds per flash.

PEPPER PRICES

Trading in black pepper was quiet. Indian for shipment are at a premium owing to scarcity of offers. Black Lamong August shipment nominally at 13sh 9 d. White Muntok at 17 sh. 11d shipping weights with White Sarwak at 18sh 3d delivered weight sellers per pound cif basis port. Malabar spot was 1,410 shillings, afloat at 1,405, and August-September shipment at 1.415 to 1.420 asked per hundredweight cif United Kingdom.

COPRA AND COCONUTOIL

Copra straits, cei fms. del wt cif per ton Sept. Oct. £92 seller.

Copra, Phillipines, bulk, cif per ton Sept. Ot. dol 215 seller.

Copra, Ceylon, fms, cif per ton Sept. Oct. £ 92-1/2 nom.

Coconutoil straits, drums, cif per ton Sept. Oct. £ 150 seller.

Coconutoil, Straits, bulk, cif per ton Sept. Oct. £ 143 seller.

Coconutoil Ceylon, drums, cif per ton Sept. Oct. £ 153 seller.

Coconutoil, Ceylon, bulk, cif per ton Sept. Oct. £ 146-1/2 seller.

Palmoil, Liberian, cif per ton Sept. Oct. £ 280.

Palmoil, Malayan, cif per ton Sept. Oct. unoffered.

Palmoil, Angola, cif per 1000 kilos Sept. Oct. 9,000

Palmoil, Belgian Congo cif per 1,000 kilos Sept. Oct. 16250.

4 Belgaum Congressmen Resign

HUBLI, Aug. 18 (PTI): Messrs. S. N Angadi, Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Assembly Chanappa Walishwarappa Naikar S. D. Ingale and Shrimati Padmavatibai S. Angadi—all of the Belgaum District have sent in their resignations of their membership of the Congress, Mr. G. V Hallikeri, General Secretary of the K. P. C. C announced here today.

Three Alleged Pakistan Spies Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18 (UPI): Three persons suspected to be Pakistani spies have been arrested by the police from Unava village in Mehsana District, according to information received here. A few secret letters, one map, and some literature have been recovered from them. Further enquiries are proceeding.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Republican protests have blocked final Senate action on a bill authorising the transfer of 24 destroyer escort vessels to six foreign nations.

GLORIES OF LONDON IN PICTURES

LONDON LIVES ON. Photographs by E. W. Tattersall; text by R. G. Burnett. Published by Phoenix House, London. Price 12sh 6d. Pages 207
AN OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. Booklet prepared by the International Press and Publications Divisions, U. S. Department of State Distributed by the United States Information Service. Pages 76.
TRIFLING COMPOSURES by 'Boanerges Blitzen.' Published by Orient Longmans Ltd. Price Rs. 3. Pages 43
GOING TO THE CINEMA by Andrew Buchanan. Published by Phoenix House, London. Price 7sh 6d. Pages 160.

"THE first city of the world" — that was the proud boast Londoners used to make for their city in the halcyon days of the British Empire.

And not without reason, for in the hundred years between 1840 and 1940 London was not only the first city of the Empire but also the focal-point of the world's civilization — of its politics and diplomacy, its economics and finance, its literature and science, its art and architecture. Today the sun is setting on the British Empire, but despite this and despite Hitler's determined attempts in World War II to destroy the British capital by bomb and rocket, London lives on, and in the publication under review, produced specially for sale during the Festival of Britain, Phoenix House has attempted to recapture in pictures the glory of a London, hoary with centuries of history.

"London Lives On" stands as a beautiful pictorial record of the landmarks of post-war London. One hundred full-page photographs are included, each accompanied by an article describing the history and association of the subject and its neighbourhood, the pictures having been specially taken for this book in post-war days. Every monument and building pictured and commented upon in these pages has emerged from the most terrible war in history, if not unharmed, at least not irreparably damaged. Many of the great city's historical and literary landmarks have gone, but many more still remain, and for those who love literature and delight in history, London is a jewel with innumerable facets. Its streets and statues, its old houses and public buildings perpetuate much of what is most enduring and most worthy of immortality in the long history of the British race.

LONDON'S LANDMARKS

Among the beautiful photographs, to mention only a few, are those of Buckingham and St. James Palaces, for several centuries the home of successive British monarchs; of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament; of London and Waterloo Bridges and the Thames; of the British Museum the National and Tate Galleries, the Albert Hall, Broadcasting House and the Bank of England; of Convent Garden Market and Charing Cross Station; of Wardour Street, home of the British movie world; Fleet Street, celebrated as the journalist's habitat and Harley Street of medical fame. Here are statues of England's immortals — Nelson's in Trafalgar Square, Shaftesbury's in Piecadily, Nurse Edith Cavell's in Charing Cross, Oliver Cromwell and Richard I's at the entrances of the House of Commons and Lords respectively — and to the great Americans, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Here too are pictures of the houses inhabited by some of the great men of English literature — Dr. Johnson, Keats, Dickens, Thackeray, Benjamin Franklin, Arnold Bennet, John Galsworthy and Winston Churchill.

Not only the central areas have been shown, for the camera has wandered far to the north and south, to the east and west of London, and the pictures have been arranged under five main areas — the West End and Bloomsbury, the City and the East End, Westminster and South of the Thames, North London, and London west of Hyde Park Corner. To those who have seen and known the city at first hand the once-familiar sights contained in these pages will bring back nostalgic memories. The text too has been handled imaginatively by Mr. Burnett, who has wisely concentrated more on the historic and literary associations of each great landmark than on boring architectural details.

Superbly got-up, the book is worth much more than the 12sh. 6d. it is priced at, and is a worthy Festival of Britain tribute to the immortal city of London, so that one fully agrees with the verdict London's "Sunday Times" has given on the book — "handsome, timely and useful."

American Way

IN the battle for the minds of men the Information Service of the United States of America has been doing yeoman work for its country in explaining to the rest of the civilized world American history and traditions, American ideas and ideals, and the American way of life and livelihood. Even in this age of propaganda the USIS has come to be known for its constructive and high-powered publicity and along with the Voice of America it is today regarded both in the United States and abroad as the most potent weapon in the American armoury not only for penetration of the Iron Curtain but also for luring the free peoples of the rest of the world away from the Communist ideology and towards what the Americans call the democratic way of life. Its latest venture is a small booklet-cum-magazine containing an outline of American history.

This booklet is in no sense a definitive history of the United States, but merely an attempt to trace in a concise and convenient form some of the major currents of thought and development in the nation's growth. Again it is in no sense meant for the student of American history for each of the periods dealt with here in the space of a few pages has in the past been the subject of intensive research and scholarship. It is merely meant to serve as an introduction for the layman in other countries who wants to know more about American history but who has neither the inclination nor the time to study huge volumes. Attractively gotup, concisely and lucidly written, imaginatively and interestingly handled, and profusely illustrated with maps, black and white pictures and coloured photographs this brief outline of American history could put many a larger volume to shame, and ought to add to the store of shared knowledge and mutual understanding between those who read it and the people of the United States.

FROM COLONY TO GIANT POWER

The whole history of the United States from the earliest colonisation to the present day has been divided into seven periods. The first is the colonial period when the white man discovers the bounties of America: in the words of John Smith, founder of the colony of Virginia "Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation." Then comes the winning of independence from British rule and the formation of a national Government typified by Thomas Jefferson's dictum: "every man and every body of men posses the right of self-Government." In the fourth period, marked by Horace Greely's advice "go west, young man, and grow up with the country", we see an unprecedented develop-

"CHEER UP, JOE."

ANYWAY! THEY'VE PROMISED TO KEEP US FULLY INFORMED!
MOLOTOV
CONGRESS OKAYS FOUR DIVISIONS TO EUROPE
TRUMAN MAY ASK BEFORE HE SENDS MORE
STALIN
Long

Long in "The Minneapolis Tribune."

ment of the West and regional differences which culminate in the fifth period with the Civil War between Northern and Southern States over the question of slavery, and with Abraham Lincoln's immortal words, "I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free" The sixth period is the era of expansion and reform, Woodrow Wilson's 1913 Message to Congress stating, "we must abolish everything that bears even the resemblance of privilege" Finally we see America the greatest power in the modern world, a giant leading the Western democracies against the forces of Communism.

History is the biography of great men, and even in this miniature the immortals of American history stand out in bold relief: its great Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln, Wilson and the two Roosevelts—and its other great figures who never became Presidents of their country—Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Webster, Robert Lee and probably, George Marshall.

Trifling Composures

SOME time ago while reviewing a book of English essays by an Indian author, I believe I had occasion to comment on the paucity of non-technical literature amid the plethora of books in English being published in India today. And now as if to give the lie direct to my words comes a literary effort that is definitely out of the beaten path. "Trifling Composures" whose author chooses to keep his anonymity by adopting as a pseudonym the name of one of Kipling's poetic heroes has been written in the shape of a short drama, or rather a conversational piece, as the author prefers to call it.

In a preface in defence of loquacity which is almost as long as the main piece itself, he laments that talking-for-the-sake-of-talking, for which the ancients were so justly famous, is dying out in our modern civilization. The 'Goshtis' of Ancient India, the Greek symposia and the French salons, to say nothing of Dr Johnson and his Coffee House cronies, were noted for the wit, the wisdom and the brilliance of their conversation. But today the author feels that great conversation is dead and in the dramatic piece that follows he promptly attempts to revive it.

Both in the preface and in the conversational piece, the style is brittle and lacks mellifluity and resonance. The author is doubtless erudite (even to pedantry) as the constant stream of quotations proves; but throughout he is straining after effect and his characters give the impression of being unwholesome puppets. However, one sympathises with him for a dramatic piece relying solely on conversation, is a difficult literary venture and would require a Sheridan, a Shaw or an Ibsen to put it through.

"Going To The Cinema"

IF the object of Andrew Buchanan's "Going To The Cinema" had been merely to inculcate in youngsters an enthusiasm for the movies, the book would have been purposeless; for the cinema has come to occupy so prominent a place in the lives of young people that "going to the flicks" seems to have almost become the watchword of their generation. However, the book which is one in the Excursion Series for young people has a more laudable purpose; it is meant to provide a basic knowledge of the movies both as an industry and an art, without which true discrimination between a good and a bad film is not possible; as it stands it is one of the best illustrated explations of filmcraft yet published. Its author, Andrew Buchanan, is a noted film producer: it was he who started the popular Cinemagazine—that collection of startling, amusing, unusual and interesting facts which are so much more exciting when told in moving pictures than they could be presented in any other way.

FASCINATING

It is a fascinating story that Mr. Buchanan tells of what goes on in the studio; how producer, director, cameraman, sceharist, script writer, lighting experts and actors work together to give us a finished picture; how the different varieties of the movie—the feature films, the news-reels, documentaries, cartoons and travel films—are produced and what to look for in each of them. It is thrilling indeed to read of the slow and laborious and yet sure and accurate process by which those most artistic of all cinematic creations—Walt Disney's cartoons—come to life, and of the intrepid news-reel men who risk their lives so that a newscrazy world might know quickly and exactly what is going on in every corner of the globe! Finally the author gives a list of over 80 of the finest films that have been made.

If you are interested in films, in how they are made, in the people who make them, and those who act in them, and in discovering what it exactly is that makes some films so much better than others, you will enjoy this book!

—F. D.

They were discussing the philosophy of "Live each day as though it were your last."

"Well," said the sweetest old lad of the group, "that's fine saying, but for 20 years I've been using a philosophy that's little different. It's this: Treat all the people you meet each day as though it were THEIR last day on earth."

COURTESY BY A BALLERINA

A courtesy with a talented touch is dropped by BALLERINA HELENE ARMFELT. Smiling acknowledgment is given by the Duchess of Kent, gowned in white lac. Miss Armfelt was presented to the Duchess after the International Ballet performance at the Royal Festival Hall.

Music Pierces 'Iron Curtain' Of Mind

IT IS A WORLD OF ITS OWN

MUSIC has a tremendous significance for all who wish to live the full life, as no other form of art can sweep the whole being with emotionally-toned THOUGHT. Great music inspires great thoughts, and at the same time produces that state of subconscious receptiveness that favours its realisation.

Apart from this psychological significance, however, "music hath charms" of a very high order; it captures and delights the Spirit, it charms, soothes and satisfies. Those who enjoy music, make the most of life—for life itself in an Oratorio composed by the Master Musician.

MUSIC is the door to a new Kingdom—a Kingdom of Sound—a World of the Ear as opposed to the familiar World of the Eye. We cannot ignore its existence and enjoy a Full Life. Something is missing; we are denying fulfilment of a part of our minds.

The World of Music does not have to be stormed. A snatch of Mozart heard in the spring twilight will leave us standing on the threshold dazzled by the brightness of sudden revelation. We want to go on and find out more but, unfortunately, we are much too busy. Some other time perhaps. We hurry away giving our minds over to mundanities and so allow to slip from us a world filled with endless delights. In this way the manifold treasures of Beethoven, Brahms and Sibelius are lost, until the next occasion we hear that haunting snatch of melody—if we ever do, writes K. G. Bird in "Psychology."

Yet of all the Arts music is the most indispensable. Soothing, stimulating, gay, profound and sad by turns, it is a necessary food for the mind—an intellectual and emotional tonic. By its agency we are introduced into a world where all is Beauty and the strings of our emotions are plucked with a gentle hand. Entering the domain of music we find ourselves by some mysterious transformation in the province of the Soul. The transition from one world to another brings with it a sense of exultation that is yet restful and tranquillising.

Scientists maintain that there are such things as cosmic waves which cause "impalpable chords" to vibrate in us in tune with these waves. But whether or not that is true, there can be no doubt that music has been considered throughout the ages one of the great civilising influences in the world.

Because of its close connection with the deepest and most intimate human feelings it has exercised an unrivalled and universal **sway** over the hearts and minds of men. Man used it to sing the praises of his gods, to serenade his mistress, to celebrate victories and mourn the death of heroes, to dance and feast to, and to accompany births, weddings and deaths.

Is it to be wondered then that by neglecting music we are cutting ourselves off from something that has a claim to be an integral part of us?

Things Of The Spirit

Let us look at it from another standpoint. Music is one of the ways in which Man has tried to express his awareness of the things of the spirit, or the mind. Because of the immensity of its purpose it has emerged as the most intangible of the arts. It has but slender relation with what we call reality—that is to say it has little existence outside the consciousness which perceives it. Indeed, it seems to rise from the depths of that consciousness itself, and gives us an added awareness of the Divine Reality.

Music answers a primitive and innate desire for Order, and its existence as an Art is the direct result of a wish to create an abstract universe in terms of Ordered Sound.

It began with the hooting and thumpings of our primitive ancestors; to-day it has developed and expanded until ours is the heritage of the Beethoven and Brahms symphonies—magnificent Palaces of Sound that are ours for the listening! By absorbing ourselves into the great Sound-Thoughts of these Masters we shall find ourselves in time becoming more and more receptive to musical sensations.

The progress of music as we know it is limited to the space of about six centuries. Yet in that period what essence of joys and sorrows, hopes and aspirations, desires and regrets have been poured

(Continued on Page 21)

RUSSIA WILL STRIKE

World War III Next Year?

BY

R.C.K. Ensor

IS Russia heading for war? The author is sure that she is on the war path and declares 1952 may be Russia's latest date. The Soviet cannot wait too long lest their land and air superiority disappears; but equally they cannot afford to start too early lest they find themselves with sufficient atomic weapons to hit back.

TWICE in my life-time I have seen the world confronted by an aggressive Great Power, and on the first two occasions war resulted. It is very important for the pacific democracies—who cannot choose war's date, but have to let the aggressor strike them first—to know beforehand when the blow is to be expected. But even if they had accurate knowledge, there is a trait in democratic psychology which would heavily hamper their acting on it, writes the author in "The Spectator."

The trait can be best shown by reminiscence. Before the First World War anyone who predicted it incurred unpopularity as a "warmonger." The argument against him ran something like this. "War, with modern weapons, would annihilate civilisation. Therefore it ought to be unthinkable. Therefore you ought not to think it. If you do think it, you will bring it nearer. Anyone who declares a great war to be possible commits a crime against peace." Thus it was that, though from February, 1913, signs multiplied that Germany would make war in August, 1914, the British people, like the men in Noah's day, went on eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, and talking about cricket and football and racing, until the Flood came.

History Repeats

A third time the challenge comes—with much the same result. "A Third World War is too terrible to think of"; and so we "must not think of it." The atomic bomb would "annihilate civilisation", and so we ought not to do anything (e.g., construct special shelters) which would visibly proclaim our reasonable expectation that it will be used. It is true that we are now re-arming; but only since the Korean War showed us the aggressor a l'oeuvre, and only because our Government is able to argue that rearmament spells peace, in the sense that an unarmed Britain would invite attack more than a rearmed one. Moreover, the possibility of war is put a comfortable distance off. If the blow were planned for, say, 1954, we ought by then to be in a good position either to parry or to prevent it. But will it wait, can one think, for our convenience?

Two questions require to be answered. The first is: Will Russia launch a world war? The second is: If so, at what date will she launch it? The aggressor, of course, chooses his own date, and it is an enormous advantage for him that he can.

For the mechanical side of war —aeroplanes, tanks, lorries, rockets, radar, etc.—upon which almost everything now depends, can only be provided by mass-production: and that involves stereo-typing patterns and inventions from about two years before the goods are required. The correct dating of this interval is very important; for if mass-production is put in hand too late, the material will be still unavailable when war starts, whereas if it is begun too early the material may be obsolescent or obsolete. The defensive Powers, who are left guessing when the date will be, are at a corresponding disadvantage.

Probabilities

First, then, will there be a Third World War at all? Here, I think, the balance of probability now strongly indicates that there will. The arguments of those who think that there will not too often remind one of what used to be said before 1914 about the moderation behind the bluster of Hohenzollernism, or in the 'thirties about the possibility of a permanent live-and-let-live between Great Britain and Hitler. We can easily see now that those were illusions; that both Hohenzollern and Hitler Germany spelt war+not merely because their regressive and, in Hitler's case, barbarous ideologies were constantly affronted by ours, but chiefly because they had definite territorial ambitions to realise which they had to conquer us. Not dissimilar is the situation today.

In all three cases it might be asked why the aggressor should fight when without fighting he had gained so much and stood to gain so much more. But the same question could be asked about nearly every aggression in history. Acquisitive success does not usually restrain—rather it stimulates—and no modern power ever had so much acquisitive success as has come to Russia since the last war.

Nor has any Power ever maintained, year in, year out, a campaign of such bellicose and hate-breeding defamation against its opponents. The comparable campaign conducted by Hitler against the Czechs and the Poles lasted only a few months each. Propaganda of so much virulence as that now daily injected into the minds of the Soviet populations is calculated to produce a mental current towards war too strong for even its authors to resist.

But, it may be objected, has not Stalin said deliberately and repeatedly that war is avoidable, and that it is quite possible for Russia to have one ideology and one set of institutions while other Great Powers have wholly different ones, and yet for no collision to occur between them? Yes, of course he has. What else could he be expected to say? No one planning a war shows his hand till he is ready to play it. I would go further and be quite prepared to find that of all the Politburo Stalin is personally the least bellicose. He has plucked success by very narrow margins out of two wars, and can scarcely be eager to hazard his reputation in a third. But the forces set in motion by Russia's colossal campaign of hatred and lying are bigger than any individual—even Stalin.

Choice Of Date

So to the first question—Is Russia heading for war?—I think the answer must be Yes. It remains to consider the second question—When? We have no clear pointers such as Hitler gave, when in 1936 he called up not only the conscripts due to come forward that autumn, but those due to do so a year later—a measure plainly revealing that he intended to challenge Europe (as he did) in August or September, 1938. Yet some possible signs are not lacking.

A Russian aggressor in choosing his date would naturally aim at striking a balance between two opposite tendencies. On the one hand his country has a great superiority over the Western Powers in army and air-force units available for immediate use on the Western front. On the other hand America has a great superiority in atomic weapons. Both superiorities, however, are in process of being diminished —the Russian land and air superiority by the working of the Atlantic Pact and the American atomic superiority by the Russians' quick use of the secrets sold to them by the traitor-scientists —Fuchs, Nunn Pontecorvo and the rest.

The Russians could not wait too long lest their land and air superiority disappears; but equally they could not afford to start too early lest they find themselves without sufficient atomic weapons to hit back and sustain the morale of their people.

Balancing these opposites, I have long thought that 1952 might be Russia's latest date. For by 1953 the air expansion of the United States and Great Britain would be enormous, and General Eisenhower's land force should also have grown into something formidable, whereas by 1952 neither of these things would have happened. Might the blow be struck still earlier in this year? None of us can say, because much would seem to depend on the pace of Russian atomic expansion, about which so little can be known. Yet two alarming pointers should not be passed over. One is the continued terrible blood-letting of the Chinese troops in Korea. The other is the history of the Conference of Deputies at Paris. If Russia goes to war, she will need a popular spring-board to jump off. And for what unless for the development of such a spring-board was Mr. Gromyko's series of well-reported philippics designed?

EAST AFRICA AWAKENS

This picture was taken during a tour of East Africa and Kenya undertaken recently by Mrs. Kamaladevi and the PTI correspondent, K. C. Arun. The Indian visitors toured the area extensively and were taken around the Kenya Colony, the Uganda Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory under the guidance of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, the President of the Kenya African Union.

RIGHT TO LEFT: K. C. Arun (P.T.I. Correspondent) Raja Rameshwar Rao, Acting Indian High Commissioner in East Africa, Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Kenya African Union, Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mr. Peter Koinange, East African educationist and Mr. Sharma, an Indian resident.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Congress and arts — wanted clear-cut policy—futility of approach without aims—planning for life's sake —co-operation of working of museums — India and international programme—correlation of crafts and art.

IT is refreshing to learn that the election manifesto of the Congress will include arts among other items impinging upon several aspects of the country's life. This is the first time that the Congress seems to have been inclined to give some thought to art and recognise it as a national interest. Though this may seem to be an encouraging sign at present future will show how the Congress proposes to handle and develop various arts.

Timely Assertion

In his explanatory speech at Bangalore, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru made a specific reference to this aspect of national life. He asserted that art, literature, music, dance etc., to which sufficient attention was not paid in the past, were essential for the growth of the country. Proceeding he sounded a warning that the next generation would be culturally stunted, if the artistic aspect of a nation's life was suppressed.

The sad consequences foreseen by Mr. Nehru are evident even in the present-day conditions, and they should suffice to suggest how far India would be stunted culturally in future if the process of national degeneration in this direction, was not arrested. Hopes were raised with the advent of freedom that arts would be raised to the level of vital national interests, but so far they have remained unfulfilled while pernicious influences have been let loose to suppress the best in each art.

Define Aims

Hopes for better prospects for art revival will be revived by the Congress manifesto as outlined by Mr. Nehru. Faith in arts as a cultural asset is the very first condition which is needed to stimulate their growth. It is reflected in the conviction expressed by Mr. Nehru that arts are essential for the growth of the country. By implication, he struck an agreeably significant note that the countdy's growth would be incomplete if arts were withheld from the nation-building programmes.

The Congress is expected to retain power after the general elections and then to deal with art at the Governmental level. It should, therefore, state at this stage and in clear terms, its aims and also the methods it proposes to adopt for the development of each Art. Faith and conviction would not carry anyone in the right direction if the method adopted was wrong. If the aims are correct, the methods selected to achieve them are not likely to go wrong.

Approach, Not Right

Hitherto various arts have been approached by the Central Government from time to time but they have been treated in a rather perfunctory manner. To begin with, the subject has been treated as an amateurish activity and as something like an aristocratic fashion, and then it is left to the persons who are selected at random and not necessarily on merits. No art should be expected to make any headway, if it is entrusted to artists and others whose outlook is narrow and whose habit is to form groups and to create vested interests.

This point will be illustrated by the instance of dance. The veterans, who alone can take good care of this complex art, generally do not count with the officialdom, while the dancers who know just one item of each classical technique or who kill dance in order to manufacture their techniqueless dance—dramas are invited to advise the Government and then they are headed by some self-styled connoisseurs of dance, drama and music who have their own groups to look after and who can hardly distinguish the real Manipuri or Kathak from its caricature. It is not difficult to anticipate the future of any art if it is shaped in such hands.

Superficial Interest

A glance at some of the committees appointed by the Government will show a few names which should have been omitted from them but some persons are considered to be indispensable by the Ministries in charge of arts, because they seem to claim position merely by virtue of their political affiliations—both present and past. It is a mistake to look upon "superficial interest" as a qualification to shape the destiny of any Indian art.

The selection of artists also, seems to have been made without enough consideration of their individual merits. If half-baked Artists with amateurish or spurious stuff are given an opportunity to sing or dance before the President or Ministers and to sit on the Official Committees, the authentic classical technique will have to struggle hard against odds for its very survival. It appears that the officialdom is either unable to avoid such artists or is incompetent to make correct selection.

Subject Of Planning

The programmes have not proceeded in a satisfactory manner, because the Government has failed, at the very outset to define its aims and to formulate high and rigid standards. If art, revival is to be guided by the obsolete maxim "art for art's sake" anything having a semblance of art and even travesty will creep into the programmes; and the artists hawking such unhealthy wares will find it convenient to occupy the places which they do not deserve.

Such dangers are too obvious to be missed, but they are easily missed. since art is treated as something apart from life and also from the tradition. The remark made by Mr. Nehru, that appreciation of arts was deeper in the south, should be taken as an indication of the plight of arts in the North. The conditions in the North will not improve as long as New Delhi continues to rely upon wrong men and material for the success of its revivalistic endeavour.

As a national activity, art makes a serious subject for planning. It pre-supposes co-operation of experts who have a broad outlook, vision and unbiassed minds. Only such persons should be invited to plan reorganisation of arts for "life's sake" and in conformity with high standards. The task will be easier, if the Government arranges to take a general survey of arts in the different states, so that it can have some idea of the extent of each art and of the persons who may be competent to plan the programmes of revival. The effort is likely to prove infructuous if arts are approached without aims and without standards.

Administration Of Museums

Organised by the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, a museum education conference was held at Poona and was inaugurated by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. B. G Kher. One wonders how such a conference was convened under the auspices of a single institution. Mr. Kher laid no undue emphasis on the educational values of museums while defining enlightenment and inspiration to visitors as their primary function. Administration of museums was another equally important point which was touched by him.

It is not the lack of finance but inefficiency of management which, Mr. Kher implied, impedes the progress of museums. Such institutions can, no doubt, be organised in a better manner within the limitations of their financial resources, provided the management is competent; but the fact, which must be admitted in this connection is that the efficiency of the working of museums depends, to no small extent, upon the soundness of the administrative system set up a central administrative machinery

Needed Careful Selection

According to the information received by the Central Ministry of Education, an International Arts Programme has been announced by the International Institute of Education, New York. The programme which has been underwritten by the Rockfeller and Ford Foundations will cover all the arts and will run for six months. It offers an excellent opportunity for the exchange of artists and for cultural contacts through them.

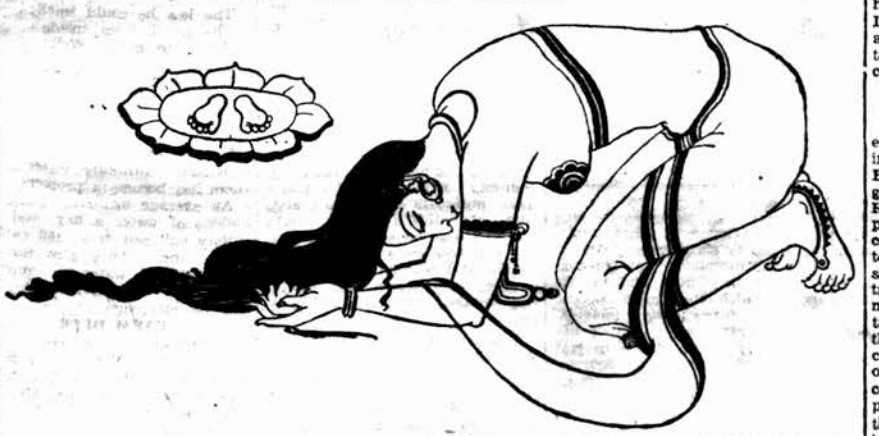
One Indian artist will be chosen this year to participate in the programme. It is not known which of the various sections India will be invited to join. The selection of the artist is a responsible function. The artist should be competent, and the art contributed by him should be Indian in the technique. The Government of India ought to see that at least these two conditions are fulfilled when the selection is taken in hand. As a representative of India, the artist must have the abilities and ambition to show to America the best of his country's traditional art.

Crafts And Art

Having recognised fully the educative values of the training in crafts, the Government of Bombay has proceeded to integrate it in school education. Recently it has accepted the proposals made by a special committee which was appointed to frame syllabus for lower secondary schools and for the training of teachers. The Committee has recommended adoption of the basic crafts, but at the same time it has suggested certain alternatives for selection only in unavoidable circumstances. For teachers, it has proposed the same syllabus with the exception that they should be higher in content

Enunciating the fundamental concept of craft-training, the Committee has pointed out that crafts should have educative, productive and sociological values. It should have gone to the stage of art but its imagination seems to have ceased to extend beyond the economic aspect. In fact crafts should be correlated to art-training as it provides an extra stimulus for the development of creative spirit in children. It is the design which places crafts in the province of art. While children learn only practical and productive work, they miss art which adds beauty in craft-work. They for instance learn mechanically the processes of knitting and embroidery but miss in advanced life the beauty of designs and patterns for which such crafts are valued.

"AT HIS FEET"



BY Y. V. GODBOLE, SIR. J. J. SCHOOL OF ART

Music Pierces 'Iron Curtain' Of Mind

(Continued from Page 20)

into a seemingly unending, crystal-clear stream of melody. That treasury of accumulated richness and beauty is available to us by turning a switch on the radio.

Friend In Sadness

During war more people than ever find consolation in music. To them it is a means of mental refreshment rather than a form of escapism. They have found that it corresponds to, and satisfies some, of the deeper aspirations of the Human Spirit. It accomplishes this by exerting a dual influence over both the mind and the emotions.

And these "converts" would now argue that the Mind and the Personality can never become fully developed until they have been subjected to the harmonious orderliness of the universe through the medium of music.

Sooner or later air—your air —will come and you will find yourself on the threshold of a great new experience. It may come just as you are growing weary, undecided whether to switch off. Suddenly from among the strings the clear note of the flute will ascend like a lark and leave on the curtain of your mind an ineffaceable impression of sheer beauty. Henceforth you will be a willing captive of World of Sound and it will pay you rich dividends in the form of hours of unalloyed pleasure.

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

BALKAN-JI-BARI recently arranged a training course for Child Welfare workers. Ten persons joined the classes, and five of them satisfactorily attended them and passed the required tests both in theory and practice. They received their certificate on the 16th August, 1951, and a fuller report of the ceremonial function will be given next week. There were a number of very good lecturers, who delivered talks on different subjects concerning Child Welfare. One of them was by Shri T. D. Waknis, Curator of Libraries, Bombay State, and it is reproduced here below:—

I agreed to attend the Balkan-ji-Bari class not because I felt I had a special message to convey to you but because I felt that it would help me to know from you, your reactions to what we are planning for children in the Library Department. The Balkan-ji-Bari has an accumulated experience extending over twenty-five years of work with children. The Library Department can claim no such benefit although with the accession of Shri Shewak Bhojraj to our ranks we have enriched ourselves.

Personally I have very little experience of work with children, and even of library work with them; my knowledge at best can be said to be secondhand. But I have always envied the lot of persons who had to do library work with the children. My envy was on spiritual plane only. I think you know well that materially speaking, their lot is unenviable in all conscience. Spiritually they are to be envied because they have to deal with the noblest and purest of human beings. On the one hand they have to contact the great masterminds of the world and on the other the unsullied innocence and freshness of children. Compared with the lot of lawyers who have to deal with crooks, that of doctors who have to deal with the sick and the wounded, that of the engineers who have to deal with dishonest contractors, the lot of children's librarians and teachers is really enviable. But I have had no such good luck. My wife used to go storytelling to kindergarten classes, and I was sharing the affection which she was winning from all the youngsters.

In Baroda

In Baroda we had the distinction of having a children's room in the Central Library. Often enough when I used to take visitors round the institution I had the pleasant experience of a visitor exclaiming to the lady librarian that it was she who had instilled in them a love of learning and reading: and how grateful they were for the formation of those careful habits. Others would exclaim how much nicer and more graceful they might have turned out in life if they had had the privilege of visiting such a cheerful spot in their infancy.

Beginning Of Unfolding Life

In children we have the beginning of an unfolding life. There is, I have found out, enormous appetite for reading and enlarging their little store of worldly experiences. My wife's sister, aged eight, used to run a home library for girls of her age, and I always found that though she had a couple of hundred books in her cupboard, she could never cope with the demand for more and more books. Her cupboard was always empty and she used to tell me that she was ashamed that she could not show her library to the Curator of Libraries, Baroda. I used to compliment her that no librarian could earn a greater distinction than having all her library out in circulation. Another of my friend's daughters got her eyesight damaged by excessive reading of books on the sly in shady nooks and corners, at unseasonable hours when her mother would frown upon her.

All this happens in families where the reading habit is more or less established. In other homes the children's libraries have a more difficult row to hoe. There the librarians have to overcome the disinclination of children for handling books. Compulsory education in this respect is an unmitigated nuisance. Rather than creating love for books, the schools have a reputation of killing all zest for reading. Somebody had recently suggested that the best cure for stopping the young children from reading worthless trash in the form of detective stories and stories of love and murder would be to prescribe some of them as text books. The libraries have to overcome this allergy developed by school texts. Libraries do succeed in doing so by the atmosphere of freedom in which they work and by the appeal which they make to the children's fancy and imagination. Children are full of life and are trying to derive mental sustenance from all sources. Books, pictures, stories, radio talks all sprout the different buds that are innate in their nature. Care has to be taken that their pure and generous impulses are not thwarted by poisonous ideas. Parochialism and sectarianism are foreign to the nature of children. There would have been no tragic romances like that of Romeo and Juliet if each lover had allowed the clannish pride and patriotism of Capulets and Montagues to clog the springs of love. In Russia where the publication of books is a State monopoly, they give an imprimatur only to such books as are fair and free from thoughts of hatred and enmity based on region, religion or race. In the Children's Library, the same care has to be exercised in the selection of books.

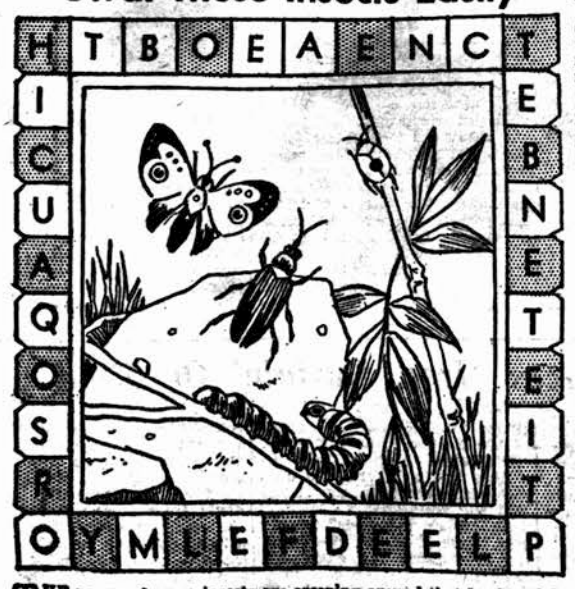
Projected Children's Centre

In Bombay City we are planning to open a Children's Centre of which the library will be a prominent part. It will house books and magazines in all languages current in Bombay and besides house all the modern aids for the acquisition of ideas and information like radio, Cinema shows, story telling, museum, exhibitions and theatre performances. It will have an outdoor equipment in the garden, of swings and roundabouts chutes. The children revel in all kinds of activities physical as well as mental and the recreation facilities for indoor and outdoor games are calculated to afford them full scope. They live in a world of make-belief, imagining ordinary things like walking sticks as spirited horses or engines of enormous horse power or themselves as playacting the roles of historical or contemporary heroes. The theatre room will provide them with an excellent exercise ground for this talent. The librarian will stimulate their imagination still further by unlocking the doors on activities of children in other countries of the world.

In course of time the Children's Centre in Bombay bids fair to be a childhood centre in addition. I mean it will house there literature on welfare activities of children all the world over. These books and pamphlets will constitute a unique collection and will be available to mothers of children and all social workers interested in children.

The Bombay Centre will only serve as a model. Similar institutions will grow up in practically all the villages. There primary education will have prepared the ground and the children's libraries will attract the children to visit them and sow the seeds of a thirst for more and more knowledge. Unless such "come-up and see-me" libraries are established and run in an atmosphere of freedom and joy the expenditure on compulsory education will be wasted. For the time being we may have to import reading materials from foreign countries but we must not boggle at the idea. We must be clear in our minds that these foreign imports are intended to stimulate our children's curiosity and the industrial and productive pride of the leaders in providing Indian things of a similar nature to our children. Production of illustrated magazines for children has reached great heights in Holland and Denmark, and it is time we caught their infection. Knowledge is international and never boycotted.

Swat These Insects Easily



THE names of seven insects are creeping around that border of 37 letters. You can find the names by starting with a certain letter and proceeding around the border, taking alternate letters, until all the letters are used.

The correct answers are: Fly, roach, bee, centepede, mosquito, and beetle. Did you know?

Different Kinds Of Roses

The following poem has been sent by "A Friend".—

A juicy old fellow
Once picked up a rose;
And admired it
In a disgraceful pose.
Roses so red,
Roses so yellow;
Roses are nothing
To a stinking fellow.
He could sniff and sniff,
And sniff all the day;
But nothing would drive
His stink away.
Roses so bright,
Roses so rare:
In full despair
He sniffed and sniffed
The more he sniffed,
The less he could smell;
The heart from inside
Began to melt!—Well?

PRINCESS WITH CHIEF SCOUT

Princess Elizabeth walking with the Chief Scout, Lord ROWALLAN, during her review of contingents from the British Commonwealth attending the World Jamboree, in the grounds of her London home, Clarence House.

THIRSTY ELEPHANTS

There are now more than 3,000 elephants in the Wankie Reserve, Southern Rhodesia, and providing drinking water for them has become a problem.

An average elephant drinks 50 gallons of water a day, and a thirsty bull can drink 150 gallons at a time. They also use up their drinking water by squirting it over themselves—elephants will be elephants.

FARM DEER

In pre-war days a herd of deer used to roam the woodlands of Rackheath Park, a few miles from Norwich, but today there is only one survivor.

Now practically domesticated this deer is not so lonely as might be imagined. By day it grazes with the cows on a farm at Rackheath, and at night it is either in the fields or in the farm building with the other animals.

JUNGLE SUGAR

Two Australian experts are searching in the jungles of New Guinea for wold sugar-cane that will resist disease, hoping thereby to improve the Queensland crops.

They hope to be as successful as the 1896 expedition to New Guinea which discovered the Bidelia variety of sugar-cane, the most popular in Queensland ever since.

WHICH ONE?

Groaned a greedy old man from Brazil,
"Now I've eaten the goose I feel ill.
It wasn't the meat.
Which was tender and sweet
But the stupendous size of the bill."

HEAVY GOING

The kindly old gentleman stopped when he saw the small boy carrying a huge bundle of newspapers.

"Don't all those newspapers make you tired?" he asked.

"No", replied the boy. "I don't read them."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Shrimati Indira Renu, Incharge, Child Welfare Workers' Training Class, has sent for announcement the names of the following students entitled to get the certificates as they have satisfactorily completed the course: Shrimati Rekha Mehta, Shri Indravadan Raval, Shrimati Kumud Shevade, Shri Laxmikant Sukhtankar, and Shrimati Kusum Trivedi. Kumari Kamala Nebhani will have to attend the Theory Classes during the next term of the class and Kumari Sati Ramchandani the Handicrafts as well as the Theory Classes.

Shri Tirath Sabhani, General Secretary, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya, member, and Kumari Sati Ramchandani, Office Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the Waterfield Road Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. Besides the children among those who greeted them there were Shrimati Ratanben Mehta, Srimati Freny Balsara and Shrimati Kaushalya Dara. They were pleased to meet the children of that Balkan-ji-Bari Unit and to see their work.

There are Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Yuvak Sangh Units everywhere in all parts of India. Have you ever visited any one of them? Once you go to the children's meetings and functions, you will never like to miss them? For enrolment, you may send for the particulars and forms from Dada, "Gulistan", Khar Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad to receive letters from you and to help you in your difficulties to the best of his ability.

Why not send him (Postal address: Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, is enough) also your small contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, drawings (in black and white) photographs, riddles and puzzles, etc.? He will be pleased to publish them in this your own "Corner". If found suitable. At any rate, tell him something about your trips, outings and excursions—about the fun that you may have had with your friends or sibblings, for others will then be able to share your joy with you. Well, so long! JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Literature For The Masses

Writers As Makers And Mirrors Of Social Revolution

By

LILA RAY

LITERATURE must broaden the basis of human freedom and revolutionise society. If mass literature is to be created, if we are to write of the poor, distressed, suffering and disinherited of our country, we cannot do it by the help of our imagination alone. Their pleasures and sorrows must be shared with them.

As the world with which they were familiar dissolved about them, Bengali writers, like writers in Europe, found themselves forced to re-examine thin art'stic Values. The assumptions upon which they had grown accustomed to writing ceased to be valid. Says the writer in 'The Aryan Path'.

"The readers they knew and with whom they had so much in common were dispersed in the struggle for survival; they no longer had the time or the mind to read. With the new potential readers few of the older writers had much experience in common. They were at a loss. Following the example of English writers, some set out on voyages of exploration, reporting what they found, in stories novels and experimental forms of verse. Their work was far from perfect and most of it is ephemeral but it has been useful in lighting up the dark landscape through which Bengali writers have had to grope their way. Two questions have dominated the decade and the discussion of various answers has been hot and continuous. Shri Ananda Sankar Ray raised these questions as early as 1941 while presiding over the Literature Section of the Prabasi Bangiya Sahitya Sammilan at Jamshedpur. They are: "Literature for what"? "Literature for whom?"

He listed as follows some of the answers proposed to the first question:—

Literature must be written to enrich the culture of the nation so that it may claim an eminent place in the world comity of cultures.

Literature must teach.

Literature must create a social revolution. It must reform society.

It must win freedom for the country.

It must express the mind and heart.

It must purify.

It must lead to a godlike life.

It must sing of divine realisation.

The psychological depression and loss of self-confidence which are direct effects of political subjugation lie behind the first answer. It seeks to make literature an organ of national prestige.

Freedom Urge

Shri Atul Gupta spoke of this in 1942 in a presidential address at Benares. He said:—

Until we have social and political freedom, our literature cannot develop freely. Not that political and social freedom necessarily entail the creation of a great literature. Without the birth of a genius it must prove futile. But in the absence of such a free life even a genius cannot, for lack of the material for creation, fulfil himself or attain his full stature.

It is curious that this school of thought ignores the phenomenon of Rabindranath Tagore. Of him they make an exception, as a great poet whose mighty imagination did duty for experience.

"But writing from experience and writing from imagination," said Ramananda Chatterjee, addressing a Sahitya Sammilan at Vishnupur in the same year, "are two very different things." He said to the revolutionaries:—

Many among those who take part in political movements...want a mass literature. They themselves, of course, are not cultivators, or day-labourers, or skilled workers, but they want a mass literature. It is not that I do not also want the same thing. But where is the mass that can read and create literature? The common people must first be educated.....Maxim Gorky was able to write the stories of those he met...If a mass literature is to be created, if we are to write of the poor, distressed, suffering and disinherited of our country we cannot do it by the help of our imagination alone, sitting comfortably at home. Their sorrows and pleasures must be shared with them.

To The Masses

Eight years later, in 1950, the editor of 'Natun Sahitya' suggests that this can be done if writers organize themselves and undertake work "useful to the masses."

He is deeply conscious of the social responsibility of literature and lays stress on Realism.

This Realism must be neither photographic, naturalistic, nor a fragment of the truth but part of a greater Reality and instinct with the real life of the people.

Such Realism, he says, is chiefly to be found in what he describes as Democratic literature, that is, literature which takes rise in an antipathy to Feudalism, Imperialism and the Monopoly Capitalism which accompanies it; it is writing in which the heart of the writer cries out against exploitation, Capitalist greed, atrocities, inhumanity and war-mongering. He approvingly quotes the Chinese, Kuo Mo-yo, who wrote in an issue of the magazine:—

Difference of outlook cannot be eliminated, all at once; so it must be tolerated...The common objective, the service of the masses, is to be achieved through discussion and criticism in artistic and literary circles, through self-examination and the separate efforts of writers and artists. If the present character of the Social Revolution is forgotten, literary judgement is apt to err in its assessments.

Folk Tradition

The editorial of the 'Sahitya Patra' (October 1950) seeks a way out of the difficulty in the rediscovery and re-definition of Bengal's folk tradition, a way denied to Europe for India's folk tradition has survived and is still vital and alive. The various conflicting "isms" of Europe, the editor says, are not valid in the Indian context, for India's awakening has been only partial and she has not been deeply affected by the cultural movements of the West. The common people retain the ability to trace correspondences between Realism and Symbolism. This folk realism is discernible beneath the religious trappings in Alaol, the 'Chandi' and other 'Mangal Kavyas' and it is the secret spring of the intellectual realism of Dinabandhu Mitra, Michael Madhusudan Dutt and Kaliprasanna Sinha.

Interest in folk literature has indeed grown steadily and much delightful verse has been written in nursery-rhyme metres and styles. A new category of witty and satirical writing has sprung out of these experiments.

Topical exasperations and tensions find in it an effective outlet.

So "while statesmen count Fascists and Communists, sectarian priests look for enigma of creed and the spiritual recluse regards all things as illusion, the poet," wrote Dr. Amiya Chakravarty in the June issue of 'Chaturanga, 1947, "has his eyes and ears open." He went on:—

When philosophies putting forward savage and ugly creeds make their appearance in human society the time is ripe for the artist's vision. The poet whose sight is whole, comes and stands in the crowd of the partially blind....

Human Traits

According their full value to the essential human traits he gives the whole, essential Man pride of place. To the poet the petty disparities arising out of partial loyalties — Hindu, Mohammedan, Bengali, Punjabi, national or party — though these may be noteworthy, are irrelevant and it is inevitable that he should care for friend and foe alike in times of distress. Dr. Chakravarty considers the artistic intelligence to be that which gives rise to a sense of wholeness and he concludes that the peculiar function of the poet, when the vision of life in its entirety has been lost in fragmentary political and theological interpretations, is to restore the sense of wholeness.

"The religion of humanity is the natural religion of writers," said Mr. S. Wafid Ali, presiding over the All-Assam Bengali Language and Literature Sammilan in April 1945.

If life as a whole is to be restored again to health and simplicity, fresh ideals of life are necessary from time to time... When in the life of a people such a great inspiration comes, all petty differences, hatreds and antipathies are gone with the wind. It is within the power of writers today to bring us this inspiration.

Yoga Of Art

"Therefore the way of the artist is seen to be also the way of the sadhak," writes Shri Nandalal Bose in 'Silpakatha', published in 1945 in the Viswa Vidya series of booklets:—

The artist depicts scenes which both enchant the heart and rend it but he is neither fascinated nor upset by them. Rising free from the clinging tendrils of happiness and sorrow to the source of both in the bliss of being, the living water of life he creates images of it. Unless this ultimate source is reached unless creation stems from this bliss, joy and suffering are apt to distort his work. It is through the yoga of his art that the artist pursues his sadhana, though he may observe no other form of worship.

Literature for what? All things that have a place in the life of man have a place in literature but not at the expense either of the man or the literature, said Shri Annada Sankar Ray in his speech. The same thought is found in his 'Bimur Boi' (1944). Just as man has been divided up into a great many parts—his mind, his body, his behaviour, his conscious, his subconscious, various complexes and reflexes, leaving nothing over to be merely human, literature too has been split up into a number of things. Literature must remain literature just as man must remain man.

A writer he says, does not write or refrain from writing at will. He writes because he has to because he has loved man as a whole, as an intact human being because he has loved humanity and after humanity, nature.

"Literature for whom?" Where in India is a mass that can read books written for it or even buy books in order to learn to read? A writer cannot wait for the masses to become educated and affluent.

Lady Behind A Lens

(Continued from Page 2)

for the marriage ending after only 16 months must be attributed to her.

Her other favourite was Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate. She read and freely criticised everything he wrote, and it was said that he moved from London to Freshwater in the Isle of Wight to escape from her. But if that was his intention, he was unlucky, for a few months after his departure, Mrs. Cameron moved to within a stone's throw of him.

It was just after she had gone to live at Freshwater that Mrs. Cameron received the present which was to provide her with a lifelong interest. Returning to Bromley to see her daughter she was just about to leave again when her daughter handed her a camera, saying: "It might amuse you, Mother, to try and photograph during your solitude at Freshwater"—for Mr. Cameron had gone on one of his frequent visits to his coffee plantations in Ceylon.

But if her existence had been a solitary one until then, it certainly was to be no longer. Neither was there any peace for the residents of Freshwater or the distinguished visitors who stayed with the Tennysons.

*

Once familiar with the camera —a large, cumbersome affair, like two boxes which slid into each other—Mrs. Cameron pressed anyone who was the least bit good-looking into the service of her absorbing passion.

Strangers walking peacefully along the sea-front would suddenly find themselves pounced upon with: "I am Mrs. Cameron. You may have heard of me. Would you do me the favour of sitting for a photograph?" There were few who could refuse such an extraordinary invitation!

But it was the local children who feared her most.

They lived in terror of the ugly, domineering old lady, for they knew that if she spotted them, they were liable to be involved in the most frightening and uncomfortable performance...

In her 'studio' (a converted glass fowlhouse), they would be draped in white (or black) cloth, given flowers to hold and told to sit quite still, "otherwise you will waste Mrs. Cameron's materials and strength", and they were always much too frightened to protest.

Her closest friends fared even worse. Tennyson was frequently called upon to sit "just once more" and when he could stand it no longer, he would send his friends instead. And Julia was delighted, for more than anything else, she loved meeting and photographing the famous people of her day.

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Charles Darwin, Longfellow, Watts, Browning, Joachim the violinist and, once, even the Crown Prince of Prussia found themselves obed'ently submitting to her commands to look this way or that, to open wide their eyes, and, always, to "sit quite still."

Tedious Task

As an exposure took anything up to seven minutes, this was no easy task even for the most patient, for Mrs. Cameron had no such refinements as head-rests. Frequently, the sitter would move, or she would ruin the plate in her haste to see the results. And then the whole process would have to be repeated, often as many as six or seven times.

But as time went on, the work of Julia Cameron improved out of all recognition, and Tennyson, who had at first suffered for the sake of friendship grew to have the highest regard for her photography. Even the intractable Carlyle is reputed to have said of a photograph she took of him: "It is as if the picture began to speak...." And she would often be asked to take her camera to Little Holland House to photograph a distinguished guest.

Ten years after she first received the camera, Mrs. Cameron was exhibiting in Germany, Austria, America and in England, and had earned herself an enviable reputation for her artistic portraits of famous people.

Many less famous people also wanted to be photographed by her and although she seldom refused, she was probably as near to being angry as she had ever been when she received a letter which read:

Miss Lydia Louisa Summerhouse Donkins informs Mrs. Cameron that she wishes to sit for her photograph. Miss Lydia Louisa Summerhouse Donkins is a Carriage Person and, therefore, could assure Mrs. Cameron that she would arrive with her dress uncrumpled. Should Miss Lydia Louisa Summerhouse Donkins be satisfied with her picture, Miss Lydia Louisa Summerhouse Donkins has a friend who is also a Carriage Person who would also like to have her likeness taken.

Miss Lydia Louisa Summerhouse Donkins could hardly have been flattered by the reply which said, quite simply: "Mrs. Cameron is not a professional photographer and if she were, she would have much preferred the dress of Miss Lydia Louisa Summerhouse Donkins to have been crumpled."

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The last, and perhaps some of the finest, pictures Mrs. Cameron ever took carried her to the peak of fame and excitement. Her friend Alfred Tennyson had recently finished his 'Idylls of the King' and she was delighted when he came to ask her if she would illustrate it for him. She spent days finding exactly the right people to portray Lancelot, Guinevere and the other characters for that now famous book, and in the end she took over two hundred photographs to get the dozen that were used.

That was in 1875 and the same year she and her husband returned to spend the rest of their lives in Ceylon, and accustomed as they were to her picturesque behaviour, even her friends were mildly astonished to see her leading a cow on to the ship, followed by two glass coffins. "Just in case they have none in India," she explained to them. Less than four years later she died without ever touching her camera again.

Julia Cameron wrote her own epitaph when she said: "It is a sacred blessing that has attended my photography. It gives pleasure to millions."

Shrews & Saints

(Continued from Page 8)

unhappy though how much he owed his philosophy to it is not clear.

*

In India, however, even in recent times, the tradition of Vashistha and Arundhati seems to have been continued by the famous saints of our times. **Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Sarudamani Devi, as also the Mahatma and Kasturba are illustrious couples who walked arm in arm in pursuit of their great ideals. In the case of Sri Aurobindo disagreement with his wife seems to have been among the causes of his turning from politics to philosophy.**

Shrews have been a much maligned class in this world of man's tyranny. If the coy lovely maiden has always sent her lover to cross the seven seas, and span the skies, the shrew has made her husband do something far greater; she made him a philosopher. At least for having given us saints and philosophers like Socrates and Ramanuja, they deserve much better at the hands of an ungrateful world which would have been all the poorer without them.—P.M.

FAR FROM HOME

The managing director caught sight of a map hanging on the office wall. Little flags were pinned on it, showing the positions of the company's salesmen at the moment. The flags were clustered round the Metropolis as the company operated only in the Home Counties.

The managing director's eye was attracted by a lone flag stuck into the south-west corner of the map. "Look here," he barked, "what's this man doing down there?"

"Oh, sir," the typist replied, "he's the one in Dartmoor."

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Light On The Production Crisis

BY ROBERT W. HUNTER

THROUGHOUT factories today something is lacking. Government and industrialists are exerting their utmost effort to whip industry up to produce more goods. The foundations of the Trade Union movement are shaky. Union members have been spurning their leaders. A vital spark is missing. That vital spark is Creative Spirit. Without it, the variety of psychological incentives being contrived and offered to the factory workers are worthless, writes the author in "Prediction."

Long ages ago when man used his hands, and later his crude instruments, to fabricate something for his or his family's or tribe's use, he was impelled by a creative spirit, that creative spirit which flows from its Prime Source and permeates the universe and all things and people in it. Savage as he may have been, he was imbued with a creative vitality. Then he and his tribe bartered the things of usefulness to other men and tribes, receiving in exchange things with an intrinsic value of usefulness. Each and every article made, crude though it may have been, was fabricated with a definite purpose in mind. Money value did not enter into it.

Skipping through the years' pages of the world's history, we arrive at the day of the craftsman and the guilds. Into his work went the best each man could give to whatever article he was fabricating. His very spirit went into each article. His pride of workmanship was the gauge by which the quality of his work was judged.

Guilds took power to themselves to destroy any product which was not a hallmark of their skill Money, of course, passed. But still greater than the monetary value was the maintenance of the true value of the hallmark of quality.

What is the picture in industry today? Shareholders are completely disinterested in what a factory is making, in the quality or utility of the product. Their only concern is the amount of dividend which they receive. The old-time owner whose spirit permeated the small organization which he owned is gone. The great concern of the directors of today is the financial progress of the company according to its balance sheet. The accountant is solely concerned with whether his figures balance, and with the comparative statistics of the previous years.

Ninety-nine per cent of the factory employees are interested only in the amount of money in their pay packets. Managers who in these days have replaced the old owner in the large organizations, have an interest in the human welfare of their workers.

Usually, however, their interest in the human angle is stimulated by the reflection which it will have in increased output of saleable goods. Salesmen have as their sole interest the monetary value of the sales they make, and the reflection of their selling accomplishments in their purse.

Where is to be found in present day industry the powerful force of Creative Spirit? With the exception of a few factories, all individuals concerned in producing, marketing, and finance, are impelled by self-interest, not by any Creative Spirit, and are not interested outside their particular water-tight compartment. Taking the two extreme ends of the scale, neither the shareholder nor the factory worker cares about the other, or what the product is, so long as one does not think the other is getting too much money which they would like to get instead.

A vast power is going to waste in industry, going to waste as surely as does water-power flowing out of a lake without going through a power-house to become generated into electricity. The power which could be harnessed in industry is indeed dynamic. For Creative Spirit which permeates every individual, and which is capable of being harnessed, flows from a never-ending source, from the very spirit of creation itself.

I have seen a factory harnessing this dynamic power. Output of its goods rose. It is a factory of about two hundred workers. Each worker was imbued with creative vitality, which was harnessed through the head of the firm putting forth his personal interest and spirit into the factory work.

Is it possible to harness the dynamic power of Creative Spirit in the large organizations of industry as they exist today? Partially, if the units composing the organizations are maintained at their large size and are not broken down within themselves to smaller-sized factors. Wholly, if the units composing industry are broken down within themselves to ones in which the total employees in each unit do not exceed about two hundred persons.

To harness the dynamic power of Creative Spirit, each section of industry, whether shareholding, directing, accounting, managing, selling or producing-worker, must be imbued with a 'common' interest, each knowing and understanding the minds and objectives of the other sections.

Business, they say, has no soul. It hasn't if the Creative Spirit is killed. Failure to recognize that business has a soul, so to speak, is killing both business itself and the Creative Spirit which, from 'all' workers' thoughts and labour shou'd flow through every enterprise.

The vital spark of every business should be the spirit of creation. Without that spirit industry cannot help but lag, and all efforts to whip up its productive power to the maximum are doomed to failure.

Live managers of the present day recognize the existence of this occult factor, although they may not recognize it as being a factor outside the physical plane. In a variety of methods they are seeking to revive the 'dead soul' of large business organizations, and are by the tapping of the dynamic latent power, gaining substantial results.

Creation is a cosmic law. Its operation is amply demonstrated by Nature. The law operating through Nature is to create abundance. Nothing can change that law of creation, perpetual creation.

Hidden as it may be beneath an overburden of intricate ramifications of organization, the cosmic law of creation is a law which operates through every individual engaged in industry. It is an essential part of their being, of the survival of their being. The law operates in business and industry just as it does in Nature.

Cessation of creation is cessation of the universe. Damming of the creative spirit, whether by restrictive practices of owners, management of workers, or by man-built intricate organization, is basically the cause of today's trouble in industry, and of the frustration of labour.

Failure to follow the cosmic law and produce abundantly, as does Nature, reacts on both owners and workers in industry, whose prime objective of 'taking' everything possible instead of 'giving', is directly in opposition to creation and the law of creation. Of how much greater real value would be abundant production by industry. Abundant production means not only greater exports and therefore greater imports but also cheaper production and therefore more goods at a cheaper price to be brought out of pay packets.

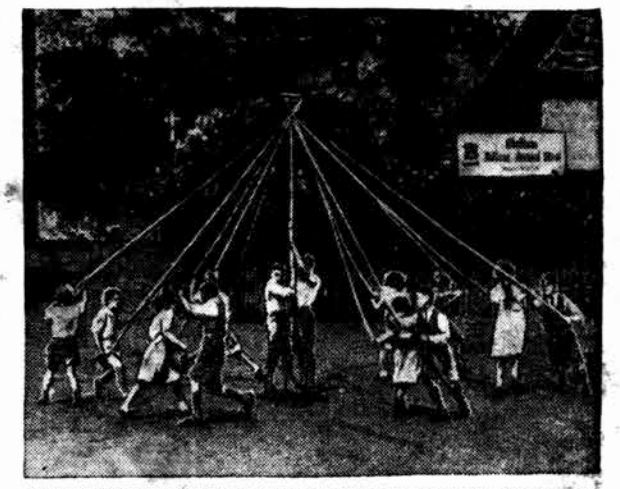
VILLAGE FESTIVAL

THE village of Chilham, set among the Kentish hills, near Canterbury, has, like many other places in Britain, held its own Festival in honour of Britain's Festival Year, when the whole of the country is on show to the world. For centuries Chilham has been content to remain a natural, beautiful backwater, and not many motorists using the main road to the Kent coast, which skirts the village, know that it exists.

During its Festival week, the village relaxed its self-imposed isolation, and put its past and present on show to visitors from nearby towns and to tourists from all over the world. The lovely village square, enclosed by timbered houses, bow-fronted and mellow-bricked, became a scene of pageantry and colour for the celebrations. The old castle, now used as a private residence, seemed almost to be inviting admiration.

Along Burgoyne Street, where a headless ghost is still said to ride, visitors were taken on conducted tours of the old fifteenth-century houses, and watched programmes of entertainment in true rural style. Many of the events took place in the castle grounds, through whose gates have passed many generations of squires and villagers since Inigo Jones built the present mansion in 1616. An exhibition of the work of Kentish craftsmen through the ages was held in the Norman keep in which the old Kings of Kent, Lucius, Hengist and Withred, lived before it passed into the possession of King John in the twelfth century.

On the terraces, with views of the country hunted by the Black Prince and Henry VIII, concerts and military displays were held, and at the end of an avenue of great yews the villagers gave open-air performances of Milton's masque "Comus"



The schoolchildren of Chilham dance around the maypole in the village square as part of their contribution to their Festival week.

Visitors examining old parish records at the book exhibition put on by Kent County Libraries.

A hand-loom weaver demonstrates his traditional skill at the exhibition of Kentish craftsmanship in the old Norman keep.

Actors putting on the last touches of make-up before their performance of Milton's "Comus" in the grounds of the Castle.

Over three hundred visitors watched the amateur actors of the village give an open-air performance of Milton's masque "Comus", first performed in 1634 at Ludlow Castle.

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